The Raleigh Daily Tribune.

Vol. I.—No. 61. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1897. $6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

STILL HANGING FIRE

Appointments for Judge and Marshal Yet Undecided.

PURNELL AND BAILEY THE FAVORITES

SENATOR BUTLER WORKING ON A SLY SCHEME.

Harris Undismayed in Regard to the Collectorship—Butler Will Fight Price if He is Nominated—Clark and Dancy See the President.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, March 20.—The marshalship of the Western district, and the judgeship of the Eastern district, said Senator Pritchard to the Tribune correspondent to-day, "will be settled Monday."

It is understood that Senator Pritchard will recommend Mr. Purnell for the judgeship, and it is reasonably certain Bailey will be appointed marshal. What the President will do in the matter of the judgeship is another thing.

A distinct impression obtains here that Captain Price will be appointed. "If that be true," said Senator Butler, "the President will have to make another appointment. Mr. Price will not be confirmed. The practice of the Senate is against the appointment of a non-resident of the district in which the vacancy exists. Only a few years ago, ex-Governor Porter was appointed Judge of the Eastern district of Tennessee, and was rejected by the Senate on the ground that he was not a resident of the district at the time of his appointment, and there may be other objections."

Speaking of the probability of Millikin's appointment as marshal, he is reported as saying that he will fight his nomination to the death, on account of matters connected with the senatorial election in the State.

It is said to be his purpose to use Milliken's nomination as an excuse for airing certain inconsistencies in connection with Senator Pritchard's election. He has not thought it prudent to directly impeach the election, but he sees in the situation an opportunity to ventilate the matter and rally to his support all the anti-Republican sentiment in the Senate.

"All this," said Mr. Bailey to-night, "sounds like I might be out of the fight, but I am not. I expect to be appointed. My endorsements are strong enough to make me President, and I don't think they will be ignored. Just say to the Tribune and my friends that I am not disturbed about my appointment."

Mr. C. J. Harris, of Jackson, arrived to-day. He is an applicant for the collectorship of the Western district, and is not at all dismayed by the reports that Major Rollins is slated for the appointment. He will be here several days.

Captain Price and John S. Henderson returned home to-night. Sheriff Spencer Blackburn will return to-morrow.

Mr. Clarke, of New Bern, candidate for judgeship of the Eastern district, saw the President to-day in connection with the appointment. He was accompanied by Senator Pritchard.

Dancy was at the White House to-day. He talks hopefully to-night of his appointment as Recorder of Deeds for the district. He has made a good impression, and while making a zealous effort he is not importunate. Dancy is a Sherman's nomination for the Presidency at Minneapolis in 1892, at Mr. Sherman's request, and the President referred to-day to recall this an ancient history.

J. B. H.

Singular Death of a Brakeman.

Suffolk, Va., March 20.—W. H. Kirtley, a brakeman on the James river division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was killed in a singular manner last night at Haxall's Station, a few miles west of Richmond. Two freights were on a siding awaiting the passage of a passenger train, and when the latter blew its signals, Kirtley went into the cab to give the response. He performed this duty, and when about to descend, caught his foot in some way and fell in the cab dislocating his neck. His body was brought here. Deceased was twenty-four years of age, and unmarried.

Acquitted of Murder.

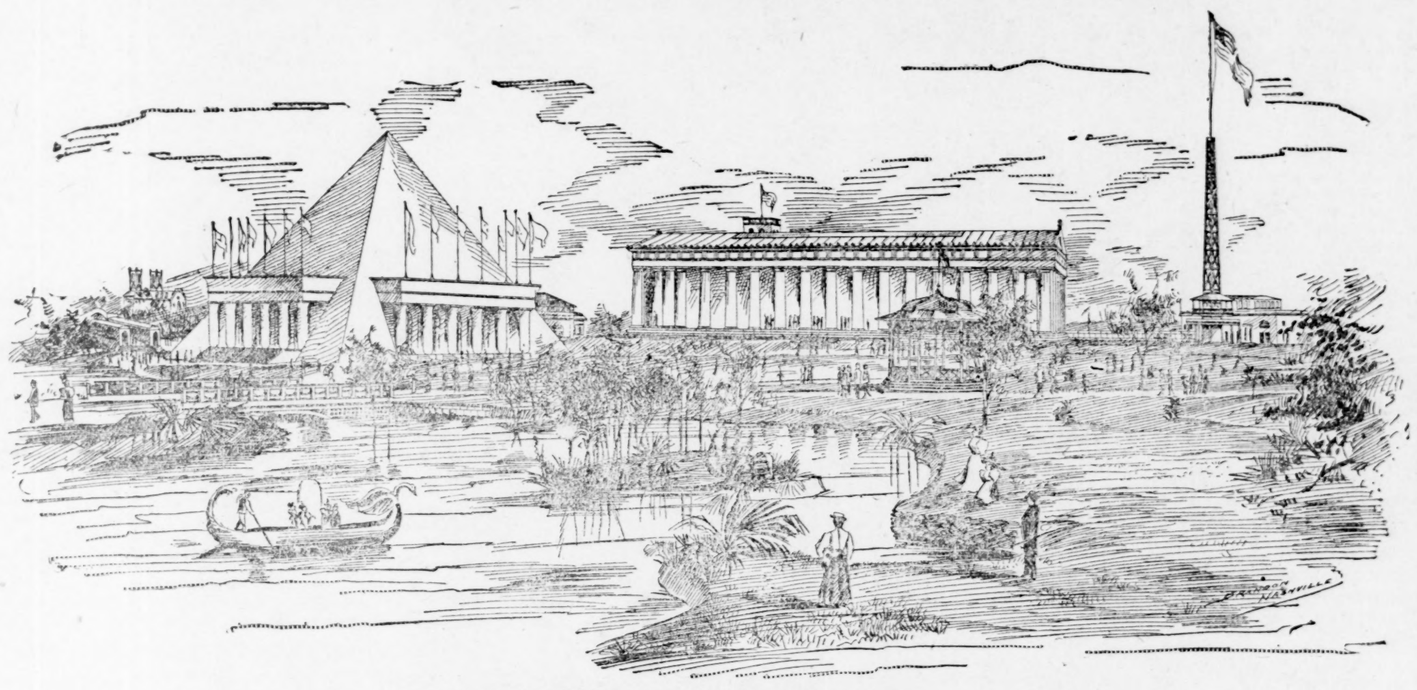
Suffolk, Va., March 20.—John Wilkins was to-day acquitted of murdering George W. Jones on the night of March 2d. Wilkins was charged with killing Jones and placing his body on the car tracks, beside which it was found the next day. The men married sisters.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL AND EXPOSITION.

A Grand International Exposition for the People—The Largest and Most Magnificent State Exposition Ever Held in the United States.

NASHVILLE, THE CAPITAL CITY OF TENNESSEE, EXTENDS A CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

Six Months of Continual Gaity and Festivity, in Which the People From All Over the World Will Participate—The Exposition Opens May 1, 1897, Closes October 31, 1897—A Hearty Welcome is Awaiting the World, and if You Fail to Attend You Will Miss One of the Greatest Shows Ever Seen.



MEMPHIS BUILDING AND PARTHENON.

The people of Tennessee have determined to celebrate the one hundredth Anniversary of the admission of their State into the Federal Union, in a manner that will at once show their patriotism, promote industrial, commercial and educational progress, illustrate the perfection of art, the progress of science, the genius of invention, and, in fact, mark every step in the onward march of civilization.

This celebration is designed to demonstrate the matchless resources of Tennessee, and at the same time to lead to the greater development of the State and of the South.

It is confidently expected that this celebration, which has assumed a national character, will strengthen the friendly relations between all classes and all sections of the country, and tend to increase reverence for the memory of the pioneers, patriots, soldiers and statesmen by whom this great Commonwealth was founded and preserved. It will arouse a spirit of patriotism and encourage the cultivation of civic virtues.

The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition is therefore the product of patriotism. Nothing else could have sustained it through the stages of its growth, attended, as it was, at the time of its inception, by widespread commercial distress. But great achievements are born of difficulty, and to turn back after the scheme of a grand exposition was once undertaken, would have been unworthy of the descendants of a brave, hardy and chivalrous race. Undaunted, the people of Nashville went to work, and, as a preliminary but essential step, the leading men of Nashville and of the State of Tennessee were placed in charge.

The Legislature of that State passed the necessary enabling acts, plans of building were adopted, the work of construction commenced and was carried steadily forward. And on the first day of May everything will be in readiness, and the great Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition will be thrown open to the world.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

TWO FATAL BOXING BOUTS

THE MANLY ART IN PHILADELPHIA FOLLOWED BY UNEXPECTED RESULTS.

A Blow Under the Heart Caused the Death of Edward Gibbons—Christian Keilnoth Died of Glove Contest Injuries.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Last night in a boxing bout at the Tenth Ward Democratic Club, Samuel S. Perry struck Edward Gibbons a blow near the heart similar to the one with which Fitzsimmons defeated Corbett, and at 12:30 this morning, Gibbons died. The contest was one of a number on the programme of entertainment of the Club, and the men were good friends.

For two rounds the contest continued without much damage being done, although it was clear to the spectators that Gibbons was no match for Perry. In the third round the men sparred for a minute, and Perry, who had decidedly the better of the argument, suddenly stepped in close and shot a hard jab into Gibbons' body. His glove landed just under the heart, and the recipient staggered back, but did not fall.

At this point Referee Gillespie ordered the bout stopped, declaring that Gibbons was clearly unmatched, and the men took off their gloves. Perry went home, while Gibbons, after dressing, stayed about the club-house some time.

Suddenly he complained of feeling sick, and began vomiting blood. This alarmed the crowd, and Dr. Curry was called in to see after him. The physician found the man badly injured from internal hurts due to the shock, and, as he continued to sink, ordered his removal to a hospital. Gibbons was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital in a comatose condition, and with blood coming from his mouth. No marks were visible to show where the blow landed, but the patient continued to sink, and at 12:30 o'clock, he died.

Perry was arrested at his home. He declared that the bout was friendly, and that he did not hit Gibbons very hard. Martin Comber, a well-known custom-house employee, and the president of the club, was arrested this morning, as were also James O'Neill, who seconded Gibbons, and William Farrell, a spectator.

Perry was arraigned before Magistrate Jerman to-day, and committed to jail to await the action of the coroner.

Comber, O'Neill and Referee Gillespie were held in $800 bail each as accessories.

Another death as the result of a boxing bout occurred this morning at St. Mary's Hospital. Christian Keilneck, aged forty-six years, was the victim. On Thursday night, Keilnecker and Frank Connelly, aged thirty-five years, engaged in a glove contest in a room over a blacksmith shop at Fourth and Oxford streets, and Keilnecker was badly worsted. The latter went to his home, and yesterday he was found unconscious in bed, and was removed to the hospital.

Keilnecker's face presented a sorry spectacle. His right eye was closed, and his nose and forehead were badly contused. Shortly after his admission to the hospital the injured man developed delirium tremens, which the doctors say was superinduced by the punishment he received. Connelly was taken into custody yesterday. It is not known whether gloves were used, although it is claimed by mutual friends of Connelly and Keilnecker, that it was a friendly bout. Connelly is much larger than Keilnecker. The latter had been drinking heavily of late. This morning he died.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Baltimore and Ohio Train Derailed With Fatal Results.

Cumberland, March 20.—Ten persons were injured and one killed in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Oakland, Md., this morning.

Train No. 2, from Cincinnati and St. Louis was derailed. Three sleepers, two day coaches and the postal car left the track. One sleeper rolled down the embankment and into the Youghiogheny river. The balance of the train remained on the bridge, or doubtless the casualties would have been much greater. There were 38 persons in the car which rolled into the river, all of whom escaped with trifling injuries, except two.

General J. S. Fullerton, of St. Louis, a union veteran of Chickamauga fame, was killed. The end of the sleeper in which his section was located, was submerged. Fifty workmen searched the river all day, but were unable to find the body. The current is so swift at the point where the accident occurred, that it is believed the corpse has been carried down the stream. A reward for its recovery has been offered by the railroad company.

JACKSON AND WALLING

MURDER OF PEARL BRYAN AVENGED ON THE GALLOWS.

Companions in Crime, Comrades in Death—Swung at the Same Moment From the Same Gallows.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 20.—The once promising lives of Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the young dental students, paid the penalty today on the gallows for the murder of the sweet-faced country girl, Pearl Bryan, of Green Castle, Ind., and the extinguishing at the same time of the tiny spark of life that had driven her to desperation through fear of open shame. The scene was Fort Thomas and the date, February 1st, 1896. The victim was decapitated to prevent identification, and the head has never been located. The arrests, trials, "confessions" and general progress to the awful sequel of today have been largely of the spectacular order, especially the closing hours of the tragedy this morning in Newport, Ky. Nearly all forenoon Walling's fate seemed swaying in the balance and the 5,000 people with a plentiful sprinkling of richly-uniformed militia acting as guards, waited with interest at highest tension for the springing of the fatal trap or the announcement of the clemency extended by Governor Bradley.

Walling went to sleep at one o'clock this morning and slumbered unbrokenly until six o'clock. Jackson slept little. From that early hour until the final announcement that both must hang at 11:30, the prisoners sat at the windows of the jail, facing the crowded courthouse yard, with every appearance of unconcern. On the gallows neither was deserted by the gameness that has marked their conduct ever since they first posed before the public in the celebrated tragedy.

At 11:40 the double trap was sprung and they swung in mid-air twenty minutes before the horrible work of strangulation was completed. The hour originally set, was seven o'clock, but almost as the start was made for the gallows Jackson made another 'confession," in which he said Walling was not guilty of "wilful murder." Again Frankfort by wire, Jackson himself telegraphing: "Walling is not guilty of this crime, but I am."

Finally Governor Bradley, after patient investigation of Jackson's tardy attempt to save his comrade, including a long distance telephone consultation with Judge Helm, the trial judge and the attorneys in the case sealed anew the doom of both by declaring against further delay. Jackson is said to have left still another written confession to be published or not as his friends may see fit. The one of Thursday, diabolically trying to shift a part of the crime on an innocent man, both Jackson and Walling acknowledged this morning to be a fake.

As there was objection to the receiving of the body of Jackson for burial in the Green Castle cemetery, it was shipped this evening over the Big Four to his former home at Wininsoc, Me. Walling's body was taken to Hamilton, Ohio, by his family for burial.

A DEMENTED MAN'S DEED.

Died of Taking Laudanum After Beating His Wife.

Richmond, Va., March 20.—A Danville special to the Dispatch says:

A distressing tragedy occurred here to-day, as a result of which J. R. Littlejohn is dead, and his wife has a broken arm, and is otherwise seriously injured. Littlejohn, a middle-aged white man, kept a small grocery store on the corner of Floyd and Upper streets. Just about noon to-day, without warning, he attacked his wife with a stout hickory cane, badly cutting and bruising her about the head and body, and breaking her left arm before neighbors, attracted by her cries, could interfere.

W. C. Williams, one of those who came to the unfortunate wifes rescue, volunteered to go for a doctor, and as he turned to do so, Littlejohn felled him with a blow with his cudgel, knocking him down, and inflicting an ugly contusion of the scalp. By this time Police-Officers Williams and Hutson arrived, arrested Littlejohn, and took him to jail.

Three hours later, he was found dead in his cell. Investigation developed that he had swallowed laudnum before attacking his wife. The assault and suicide are attributed to sudden dementia. Deceased went on occasional sprees, and has been drinking heavily for several days.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 20.—8 P. M.—For Virginia—Generally fair; slightly cooler in southern portion; westerly winds.

North and South Carolina—Fair; southerly winds.

REMARKABLE RECORD

Unusual Industry of the House of Representatives.

FOUR APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED

TARIFF BILL TO BE CONSIDERED THIS WEEK.

Appropriation Bills Carry a Total of Seventy-two Million Dollars—Champ Clark Makes an Attack Upon the Rules of the House.

Washington, March 20.—The first week of the Extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress closed with to-day's session of the House of Representatives. The record made was extraordinary. The tariff bill has been reported, and an order regulating its discussion adopted. Four appropriation bills, which failed to become laws in the Fifty-fourth Congress, necessary for the prosecution of important parts of the public service, carrying a total of over seventy-two million dollars, have been passed, with the exception of one paragraph, as they were finally agreed upon by the last House. Two of these, the agricultural and Indian, were considered and disposed of to-day. The former, approrpiating $3,182,950, was passed, as had been the sundry civil and general deficiency bills yesterday, without change.

The time allowed for debate on this bill permitted Mr. Champ Clark to make a characteristic speech upon the subject of the rules. He withdrew all previous criticisms of the Senate and thanked God that it still remained a deliberative assembly. The action of the House yesterday and to-day he termed the most amazing and astounding performance ever witnessed on the continent.

One feature of the Indian bill provoked much opposition, and was finally stricken out, by unanimous consent, before the bill passed. This was the paragraph opening the Gilsonite or asphalt lands in the Uncomphagre reservation, Utah, to entry under the mineral laws, which the Senate had added to the bill.

Several resolutions were offered and agreed to, making appropriations for mileage, stationery, and pay of session employees immediately available.

At 3:55 o'clock, the House adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M., when the debate on the tariff bill will begin.

Government Aiding in the Rescue.

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Alger acted promptly to-day to relieve the flood sufferers of the Mississippi Valley by the use of vessels belonging to the War Department. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, presented the Secretary with an appeal this morning from the Mayor of Cairo, Ill., for governmental assistance to save life and property. Secretary Alger at once telegraphed Major Handy, the engineer in charge of river work at St. Louis, and Col Gillespie, the president of the Mississippi River Commission, directing them to have all government boats sent to Cairo, and to confer with the Mayor, Board of Trade and Circuit Judge Roberts, as to the measures to be taken for relief.

Carried His Dying Wife Through the Waters.

Princeton, Ind., March 20.—On account of the rapidly-rising waters, people are deserting the Wabash, Patoka and White river bottoms and making all possible haste to the hills. Many of the unfortunates have no boats, and are compelled to wade in water from one to two feet doop. One poor fellow waded in water up to his waist several miles, carrying his wife in his arms, who was dying with malarial fever.

Paid Him Off.

Washington, March 20.—The Treasury Department closed up its accounts with Mr. Grover Cleveland to-day. Secretary Gage signed a warrant in favor of Mr. Cleveland for $277.78, the balance due him on his salary as President, and it will be mailed to him at Princeton, N. J., on Monday. This balance completes the $200,000 to which Mr. Cleveland was entitled for his four years' services.

Destructive Fire.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20.—Fire destroyed the H. Gauss & Son's planeing mill at Clinton and Main streets this evening. The mill was the most extensive in the city, and with the lumber yard, occupied an entire block. Loss, $100,000, with $80,000 insurance. Cause of the fire, unknown.

Sugar Refinery Will Resume.

Philadelphia, March 20.—It was stated to-day that the Franklin Sugar Refinery will be started up about April 1st, furnishing employment to one thousand hands. The refinery is controlled by the so-called Sugar Trust and has been shut down for some time.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL

(Continued from first page.)

The Governors of every State, and the Mayors of nearly all of the larger American cities, have appointed commissioners and given it enthusiastic endorsement, while some of the States are making liberal appropriations for State buildings and State exhibits. The great metropolitan cities of the country will participate, and are trying to surpass each other in the magnitude and character of their exhibits.

The United States Government, by act of Congress, has provided for the admission, free of duty, of goods from foreign countries intended for exhibition, and this information has been transmitted by the Department of State—together with an invitation to participate—to all foreign governments, many of which have already accepted.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating $150,000, $50,000 of which is to be expended for the erection of a building, and $100,000 for the complete exemplification of the workings of the United States Government, and it is needless to say this will be one of the most interesting and valuable features of the Exposition.

Tennessee has played no mean part in the stirring national events of the past century. Upon the Nation's roll of honor the names of many of her noble sons shine resplendent. Among the names to her credit may be mentioned Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, John Sevier, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Admiral Farragut, Hugh Lawson White and John Bell. At King's Mountain, at New Orleans, in the war with Mexico, and in the great civil war, the sons of the Volunteer State were in the forefront of battle. In the civil war Tennessee furnished 115,000 men to the Southern, and 34,000 to the Northern army, and upon her soil were fought such decisive battles as Shiloh, Stone River, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Franklin, Missionary Ridge, and Chickamauga. Of the soldiers buried in national cemeteries, over 20 per cent. of them are interred in Tennessee. It is, mainly, to recall and to keep alive in the rising generation the deeds of their forefathers that the people of the State have resolved, at the cost of so much money and labor to undertake this stupendous enterprise.

"These are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that cannot wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay."

The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, therefore, is a national event of international importance, to which the whole world is cordially invited.

The site of the Exposition could not have been more fortunate. It was known as the old West Side Park, to which adjacent property has been added, making a tract of 200 acres in all, and is situated a little more than two miles from the Public Square, and directly north of Vanderbilt University.

The construction of the main buildings commenced in January, 1896, and are at the present time almost completed, and only here and there in a few of them the statuary is yet to be placed and the finishing touches to be applied.

The Tribune presents to its readers in to-day's issue a few of the completed structures, and also some of the beautiful artificial scenes that will greet the eyes of the visitors in attendance.

Besides the many imposing buildings, each representing some great art, science, or enterprise—besides the natural beauty of the park with its adornment of statues and unique structures—there is the vast panorama of blue hills and sky, which "nature has painted with every conceivable tint and has left no mist or fog to hide their beauty."

The novelty will be enhanced by the atmosphere of foreign scenes. The architecture of the Parthenon and Erechtheon of Greece, the Pyramid of Cheops, and the Rialto of Venice, will lend a charm and serve as an object lesson for the child and as models for the student. To many this cluster will recall the lines of Emerson:

"Earth proudly bears the Parthenon,
The brightest gem upon her zone,
And morning opens in haste her lids
To gaze upon the pyramids."

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

The beauty of the grounds will be greatly enhanced by real works of art attractive and unique buildings, band stands, flagstaffs, fountains, etc.

A reproduction of the Venetian Rialto will span an arm of Lake Watauga, which is certain to be a favorite resort for lovers of the picturesque and romantic.

Here and there will be seen statues of mythological subjects; Chinese, Japanese, Irish, German, Mexican, and other villages, a Ferris wheel on wheels; the Casino, where all of Edison's inventions may be seen; the Aerial railway, a basket car traversing a single cable from the dome of the Commerce building to the Casino; and a world of novelties in the pleasance, which will be known as Vanity Fair where all kinds of amusements will be congregated. Other attractivs features will be added before the opening day, the only question being which of the numerous ones offered shall be admitted.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The railroads centering at Nashville are in full sympathy with this grand enterprise. The Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroads have each subscribed $25,000 to the exposition, and have already contributed nearly as much more in free transportation. They will reduce the rates to Nashville, and secure the co-operation of connecting roads, so that all who desire to come may do so at possibly lower rates than have ever been offered visitors to any exposition. Major John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, is also the president of the exposition company, and his ideas of what should be done by the railroads are fully supported by the management of the Louisville & Nashville and other lines.

The railway facilities at the park are perfect. The tracks of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway run into and around the grounds, so that material and exhibits can be taken to the doors of the Commerce, Machinery, Minerals and Forestry, and Agriculture buildings, and into the Transportation building. This railroad will erect a handsome terminal station at the park previous to the opening, and the hourly capacity will run into the thousands.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

FINE ARTS, HISTORY, ETC.

Fine arts, history, architecture and antiquities, paintings in oil and water colors, sculpture and drawings, free hand and architectural: Exhibits in these lines will be shown in the Parthenon, and ample cash prizes and medals have been provided for competition on merit. The section of the department devoted to history will have charge of another edifice, known as the Erechtheon in which relics of colonial days and of all the wars in the United States, with costumes and uniforms of great men and famous women, will be shown. Mr. Theo. Cooley is chief of the Fine Arts department while Gen. G. P. Thruston has charge of the Department of History and Antiquities.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Exhibits representing the handiwork of mankind, articles that make up the commerce of the world, and all kinds of manufactured goods, will be secured and arranged by this department, of which J. H. Bruce is chief.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Exhibits of farm products and farm implements will be placed in the Agricultural building. Processes of manufacture from farm products will be illustrated in annexes by special arrangements. Horticulture and allied interest will be exemplified in a building erected for the purpose and in the open throughout the park. This work is in charge of T. F. P. Allison, chief.

MACHINERY.

This department covers all kinds of machinery by which useful articles are made, pumps and associated items, and also the producing of power for the operation of machinery and for the generators of the Electricity department. The power plant will be in a separate building from the operated machinery, thus making a distinct classification between the exhibits. All power on the grounds, by belt or electrical transmission, will be derived from the one power station. The department is conducted by George Reyer, chief.

TRANSPORTATION.

Every kind of vehicle, engines and trains, wagons, carriages, carts, bicycles, motorcycles, etc., will be arranged in the Transportation building. One section of this department will show the various kinds of roadways in use by apt illustration, and in connection therewith, a series of lectures in the interest of better roads will be delivered and a great road congress will be held.

ELECTRICITY.

Exhibits in this department will be in every building on the grounds, and the display of light effects will be seen at night throughout the park. By this means a far more satisfactory exhibition of the wonders of electricity can be made than could be secured by attempting to confine them to one building. All the latest inventions will be shown. The lighting of the grounds is also under this department, of which J. W. Braid is chief.

GEOLOGY, MINERALS AND MINING

The wonderful production of the mines of Tennessee and the minerals and geology of the state, together with minerals, mining methods, and geology in general, will be exhibited and illustrated very thoroughly in the Minerals and Forestry building. Dr. J. M. Safford, of Vanderbilt University, is chief.

FORESTRY AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

Each species of trees will be represented by two or three specimens of all the commercial forms into which it is manufactured, and every shipping grade of each species and variety will be represented by two or three specimens in this department. The accumulation of large quantities of lumber will be strictly avoided, but every effort will be made to arrange a complete line of samples, so as to present an intelligent idea at a glance to the expert as well as the casual observer. For the department 20,000 square feet in the Mineral and Forestry building has been allotted. Mr. A. E. Baird is chief.

HYGIENE, MEDICINES, AND SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Medicines and all allied sciences are embraced in this department, exhibiting sanitary appliances, medical history, surgical and medical instruments hospital vehicles, and paraphernalia for athletic exercises and physical culture. The department is directed by: Dr. J. D. Plunket, chief; Ernest B. Sangree, M. D.; Dr. Charles E. Briggs, Dr. J. Criddle Wharton, Dr. J. Y. Crawford, Dr. John E. Buist, Dr. James T. Gwathmey.

LIVE STOCK, PET ANIMALS AND POULTRY.

Tennessee is famous for its race horses, fancy cattle and poultry, and she will gather from her own fields the nucleus for one of the grandest aggregations of stock that has ever been brought together. To this will be added the best from other sources. The department is directed by Mr. Van Leer Kirkman.

MILITARY.

The military features and encampments at and in connection with the Exposition will be arranged through this department, of which Gen. Charles Sykes is chief.

EDUCATION.

Exhibits of college and university work, showing the progress of higher education, and the arranging for addresses and lectures on educational subjects, are the care of this department, conducted by W. L. Dudley, chief.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of women in connection with the Tennessee Centennial Exposition has been, and will continue to be one of the most important factors in the success of the great enterprise. The scope will be as broad as women alone can make it. In the beautiful building that has been erected for them, the work of women throughout the world will be thoroughly exemplified. The woman's board consists of one hundred and twenty women commissioners. Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman is the president of the board, and Miss Ada Scott Rice the secretary. The executive committee, presided over by the president, is composed of the following: Mrs. F. L. Blume, Mrs. Florence K. Drouillard, Mrs. John Hill Eakin, Mrs. George W. Fall, Mrs. Thomas F. Kendrick, Mrs. Isadore Lewinthal, Mrs. Mary Paul Maguire, Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Mrs. M. B. Pilcher, Mrs. John Ruhm, Sr., Mrs. G. H. Ratterman, Mrs. Bessie Searight, Mrs. John W. Thomas and Mrs. Robert F. Weakley.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

This department's work is to secure for the Children's building every kind of exhibit that will interest children, and to arrange a continuous series of entertainments for children, to run through the exposition period. The department is directed by Prof. W. T. Davis, chief; W. R. Garrett, T. C. Karus, H. D. Huffaker, Thomas H. Paine J. R. Pepper, S. G. Gilbreath, Frank Goodman, and A. J. Cavert, secretary.

NEGRO DEPARTMENT.

The purpose of this department is to show the progress of the negro race in America, from the old plantation days to the present. The building to be erected for it is one of the handsomest of the exposition edifices. The collection of, and preparation for, exhibits of work done by negroes in all walks of life has been going on systematically for months, and by far the most complete display of this character ever made is assured. Richard Hill is chief.

BUREAU OF PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY.

This department, of which Herman Justice is chief, has charge of the publishing and illustrating work incident to the development of the great enterprise. Application for general information should be directed to this department.

THE BUILDINGS.

The construction of the main buildings is almost completed and the magnificent structures are scenes of beauty indeed. All of these buildings are white, the exterior finish being staff, and the construction frame, except in the case of the Parthenon, the walls of which are brick, and the roof steel and glass. There are hundreds of beautiful edifices on the grounds, most of which are completed. There are foreign, state and county buildings, society and fraternal headquarters, restaurants and places of amusements, which will be followed finally by the special features, arrangements for starting electrical effects, statuary and fountains.

THE AUDITORIUM.

Where all festivals, congresses and meetings will be held during the Exposition is a beautiful work of art. This building is colonial in design and Ionic in treatment. Four airy porticos, facing the points of the compass, give the building a shape resembling a short cross, except for the colonades, extending from the main entrance around in either direction to the end porticos, adding a circular effect, and furnishing a delightful promenade, and resting place. The interior of the building is furnished in hardwood. The seating capacity is 6,000, and the stage and band pit are ample for all purposes. A broad gallery extends around three sides, and in the gallery, as well as on the main floor, comfortable seats have been provided above the colonnades and pleasant balconies for the viewing of pageants by day and electrical displays and fireworks a night. The tower is 140 feet high and affords a magnificent view of the exposition.

MEMPHIS AND PARTHENON BUILDINGS.

The city of Memphis is up to date and has erected a beautiful and artistic building in the shape of a pyramid This they have named the Pyramid of Cheops. This structure is a representative of Egyptian architecture and shows the decorative art of the pyramid five thousand years ago.

It will be an object lesson of that time, with all of the ancient splendor of the race. Nothing of the kind has ever before been attempted, and Shelby county stands alone in producing an exhibition of remote art, which to the visitor will not only be attractive, but also highly instructive, for it is from the Egyptian that has been gotten most of the foundation for what is known in the arts and sciences of today. The visitor interested in archaeology will find in it much to admire and study.

To the right of the Pyramid building stands the Parthenon, the chief glory of all architecture, designed and completed under the direction of Phidias and Ictimus in the time of Pericles at Athens. The building is entirely fireproof, with stone foundations, the exterior being moulded in ornamented staff, in imitation of the original. A statue of Pallas Athena with its pedestal 43 feet high, will stand in front of this building.

A great critic has described architecture as "frozen music," but exactly why, we are not told; and yet, there is a degree of appropriateness in the description. There it stands, beautiful, majestic, and it all but gives forth heavenly sounds. It is not only an imitation of the glorious Parthenon, standing on the Acropolis at Athens, but it is an exact reproduction, fixed upon the lovely valley of the Cumberland, and facing the splendor of the rising sun. This glorious temple, securely built of stone, brick and steel to render it fire-proof, will be the repository of the fine arts collected. Happy thought that suggested the Parthenon, the most perfect and the grandest achievement of all architecture, as a temporary home for a museum of art. Ample wall space, the best work of every school and period of natural light by day and of electric light by night, a collection of statuary surpassing any ever before seen in the south, broad aisles and lofty proportions, the Art gallery of the Centennial will give unalloyed pleasure to the visitor.

THE HISTORY BUILDING.

The "Erechtheon," which stood by the "Parthenon" on the Acropolis at Athens, will stand near the "Parthenon" at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, while the "Erechtheon" of the "White City" will not be an exact reproduction of the ancient temple on the Acropolis, it will be

THE RIALTO.

The idea of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition of reproducing celebrated structures has been fully carried out in constructing "The Rialto." For centuries "The Rialto" has been the object of interest both to the architect an to the student of history, to the traveller, to the casual observer, to the theatre-goer, to the reader of Shakespeare, it has been no less interesting, and as an object-lesson for the youth of the country it will have a special value. To the traveler it will recall pleasant memories of the Grand Canal and of Venice, while to those who still have in store the pleasure of visiting the "Queen of the Adriatic" it will afford a pleasant foretaste of future enjoyments.

This faithful reproduction of the Rialto will delight the lettered and the unlettered, the traveled and the untraveled. Though not surrounded by so much hoary grandeur as the original, the imitation will be handsomely placed in an atmosphere every whit as pleasant and entrancing. It spans the Lake Watauga as the Rialto of Venice spans the Grand canal, and in Nashville, as in Venice, it will be an object of interest to the architect, as well as to the student of history.

In lieu of the main porch in the northwest angle on the north side, and in lieu of the caryatides porch on the south side, shown in the original, two wings having the same proportions and occupying the same area as the main porch on the north side of the "Erechtheon," but treated in a somewhat inferior way, will be used on the north and south sides of the History building, giving it, in plan, the form of a Greek cross. There will be a portico at the east and west ends of the building, as in the original, with six columns of the Ionic order to each. It is the intention to reproduce accurately as far as possible, the dimensions and details of the original in these two facades. The building will contain about forty-two hundred square feet, divided into five compartments, and it is suggested that the central and [illegible] room be set apart for "History and Antiquities," that one room be set apart for the use of the "Confederate Veterans," one for the "Grand Army of the Republic," one for the "Colonial Dames" and "Daughters of the Revolution," and one for miscellaneous purposes. Access to each of these compartments on the interior is had through large archways, sixteen feet wide and sixteen feet high. The dimensions of the building on its east to west axis, including the porches, are 97 feet 6 inches, and from north to south, 83 feet by 31 feet 6 inches. It will be built of brick, and will have a slate roof. The walls will be stuccoed on the exterior and plastered on the interior.

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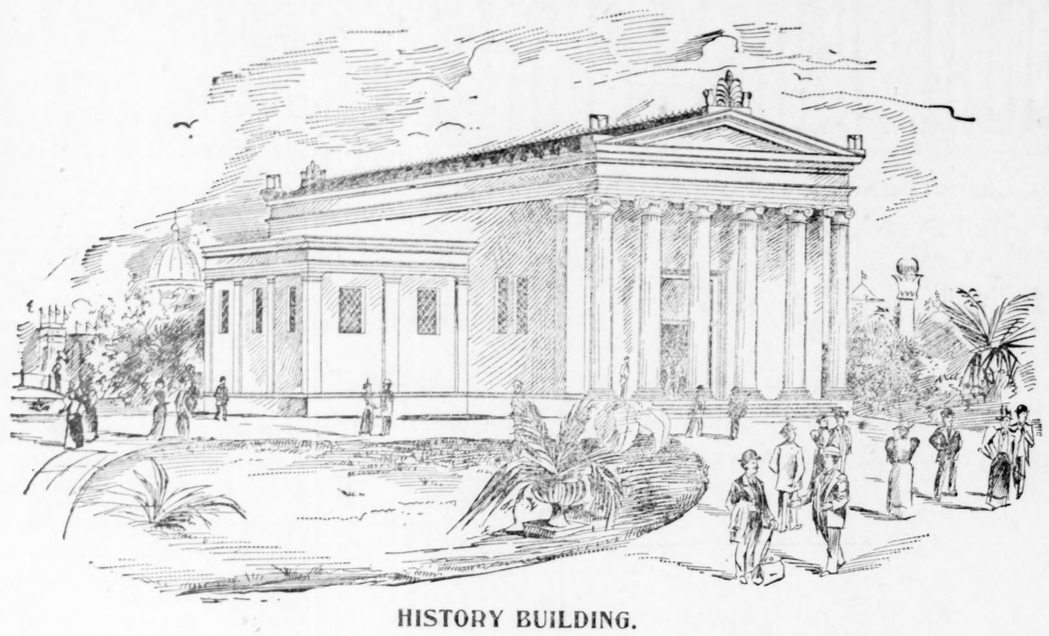
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

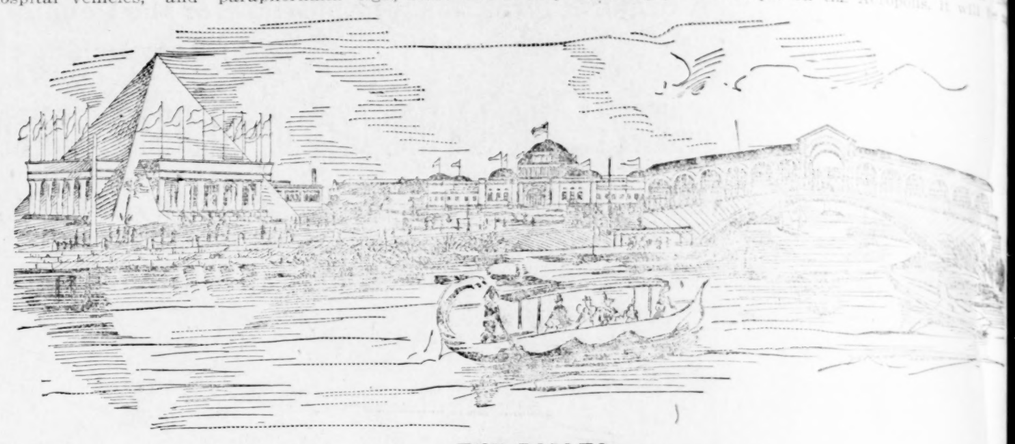
The characteristic feature of the Transportation Building is its utmost simplicity. A most pleasing effect has been obtained without the use of a single column, merely in the grouping of the masses and proper proportioning. All structural ornamentations is in the most refined classic style, brought into strong relief by the wall surface, to which it lends beauty in charm in return. The building has a frontage of 400 feet, and a depth of 125 feet. To lovers of dignity, coupled with refined simplicity in architectual design, it will afford a pleasing object with its air of grandeur and repose, so often lacking in a pretentious edifice.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

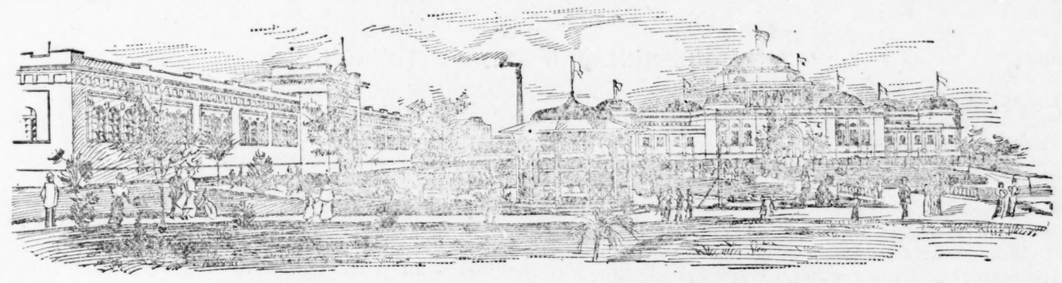
The structure wherein will be displayed the products of the field will be



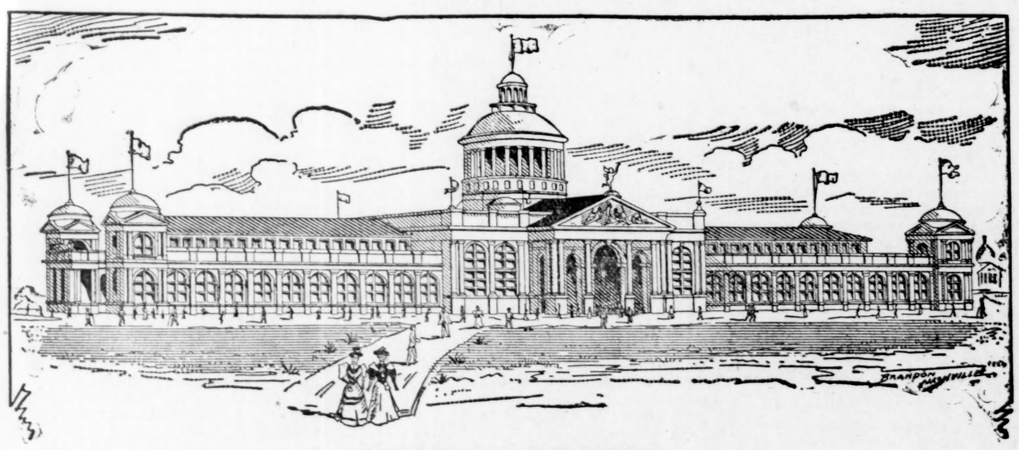
HISTORY BUILDING.



THE RIALTO.



TRANSPORTATION AND AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS.



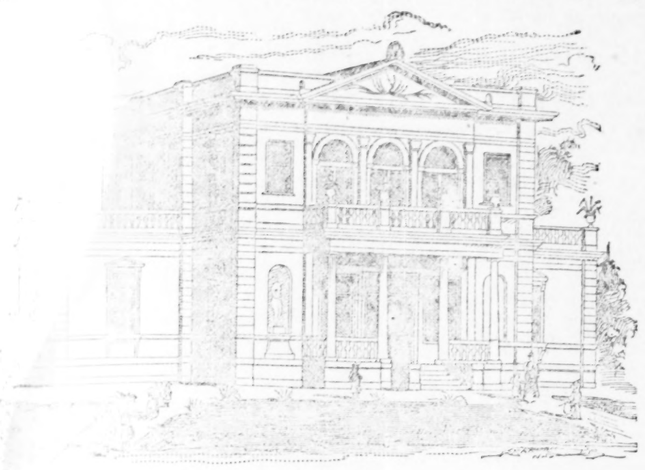
BUILDING OF COMMERCE.

NEGRO BUILDING.

...ate of the beautiful features of the Exposition. The building is in the Renaissance style of architecture. The feature of the design is the central dome, which rises to a height of 100 feet, while six minor domes balance and lend a charm to the whole. The four entrances lead under triumphal arches, embellished with carving and surmounted by statuary. The domes are partly constructed of opaque glass, which with the plentiful supply of windows, will pour a flood of light on the exhibits. The ...building on the grounds ...its classical lines and fine ...are shown to splendid ad-

...OMAN'S BUILDING.

...building, architecturally ...counterpart of the ...home of Andrew Jack-



CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

...added to the Colonial style, sug... of the Greek school of archi..., which produce an effect as ...ful as it is uncommon. ...natural progress of the works of ...from rudeness to convenience, ...convenience to elegance, and ...elegance to nicety." This law of ...will be beautifully illustrated ...Tennessee Centennial, where a ...cabin of cedar logs, furnished ...spinning-wheel, hand-loom and ...implements of woman's work, in ...period of the country's his... in striking contrast to the ...ture containing all the ap... modern convenience, and ...triumphs of modern art, known as ...building. This building ...feet, is at the southwest of the ... Eight massive columns ...roof, which is surrounded ...ty an observatory. A flight of six steps ...Tennessee marble, each thirty-five ...feet long, leads to the entrance of the ...building, and on either side of this will ...a magnificent iron vase of unique ...and handsome workmanship, filled ...with palms and flowering plants. As ...fitting links between the primitive ...chairs and tables of the pioneer's cab... and the artistic and luxurious dra...peries and furnishings of the parlors in ...the Woman's building, will be a colo...nial sitting room, the exact reproduc...tion of a room in the house owned by ...the poet Longfellow, and once used by ...Gen. Washington as his headquarters; ...and a colonial bed room, in which ev...ery piece of furniture, the mantel and ...ornaments, will be of historic value. ...Thus have the noble women of Ten...nessee completed the chain which con...nects the history of the settlement on ...the Cumberland with the present city ...of Nashville.

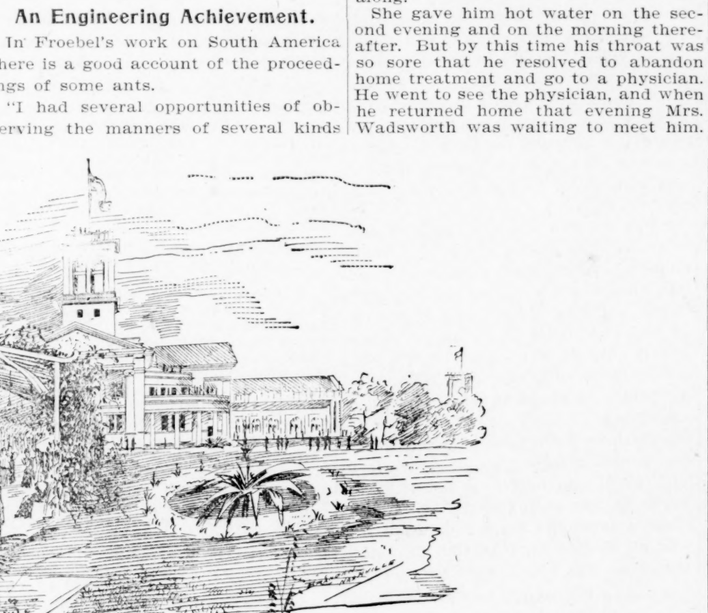
THE NEGRO BUILDING.

The white race of the South has generously and wisely aided the negro race to solve the problem of self help, and it is pleasant to note that many negro leaders have met the advance of their former masters in a gratifying spirit of thankfulness, and have utilized the advantages afforded them with surprising intelligence. The Southland is dotted with free schools for the negro youth, cheerfully provided by Southern whites, a proof not only of their good will but of their appreciation of the value of education as a necessary qualification for citizenship. In like manner has the white race sought to be helpful in promoting the material advancement of the negro, and the latest evidence of this is now given by their being given an opportunity to display their advantages at this exposition.

The Negro building will be one of the most attractive in the exposition grounds, situated in a commanding position on the east side of Lake Watauga. It has been constructed with a view of accommodating the vast variety of exhibits which the negro race of America has decided to display to the world. The purpose of this department as every one will naturally infer, is to show the progress of the negro race in America from the old plantation days to the present. The collection of and preparation for exhibits of work done by negroes in all walks of life have been going on systematicly for months and by far the most complete display of this character ever made is assured.

MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

The building for the mineral and forestry exhibits is completed, with the exception of the internal arrangements for the display of the various kinds of minerals, and all kinds and grades of southern timber and lumber in all its commercial forms, from the rough to the finished products. The building is a handsome and commodious one, prominently located on the grounds, its north end bordering upon the lake. It is of the Doric order of architecture as modified by the Romans when that nation had attained its highest excellence in the building arts. Its dimensions are 526x124 feet, with an annex 72x162 feet. It has three main entrances, each marked by imposing portions with six columns each, which give a distinctive character to the building. To add to the pleasing general effect, the columns guarding the entrances are crowned by sculptured gables in high relief and in beautiful and appropriate designs. From the main floor to the roof is 68 feet, an arrangement that insures plenty of light and ample ventilation. The three porticos afford a view of the entire grounds, buildings and the lakes.



AUDITORIUM.

Mr. W. L. Danley, general passenger agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, will take pleasure in mailing to those who desire it, choice pamphlets and advertising matter relative to the great Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville. Also full information regarding railroad rates from North Carolina points.

An Engineering Achievement.

In Froebel's work on South America there is a good account of the proceedings of some ants.

"I had several opportunities of observing the manners of several kinds of ants living in the houses. All of them are very inoffensive, and even useful creatures. On one occasion I witnessed a remarkable instance of the concerted, and organized action of a crowd of them. They were of a minute species, but, by the wonderful order and speediness with which they worked together, and which it would have been difficult to realize with men, they succeeded in performing a task apparently quite beyond their capability.

"They carried a dead scorpion, of full-grown size, up the wall of our room, from the floor to the ceiling, and thence along the under surface of a beam to a considerable distance, when at last they brought it safely into their nest in the interior of the wood. During the latter part of this achievement, they had to bear the whole weight of the scorpion, together with their own in their inverted position, and in this way to move along the beam.

"The other was so perfect, that not the slightest deviation from an absolute symmetry and equality of distances and arrangement was observable in the manner of taking hold of the body of the scorpion, and in the movement of the little army of workmen. No corps of engineers could be drilled to a more absolute perfection in the performance of a mechanical task. According to a rough calculation, there must have been from five to six hundred of these intelligent little creatures at work. Besides those engaged in the transport, none were seen. A single one was sitting on the sting at the end of the scorpion's tail, as if placed there to overlook and direct the whole movements; all the rest were without exception, at work. The operation may have lasted about an hour."

GOURD ARBOR.

One of the most beautiful and artistic effects that will be seen at the exposition is Gourd Arbor. It will be an inviting spot for every lover of comfort as well as every lover of romance, while to the knightly gallant and the "queen of coquetry" it will be a sweet trysting place. Maturity and age will find its repose and shade restful and refreshing, and its dreamy, poetic surroundings will remind them of a happy past and suggest a still happier future.

It is a long avenue leading from the main entrance of the Auditorium to the open walks of the western part of the park, and is covered with a light airy framework which supports a profusion of vines filled with southern gourds and beautiful flowers.

C. BEAUREGARD POLAND.

HOME REMEDIES FAIL.

And the Victim Threatens an Appeal to the Divorce Courts.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Wadsworth of Washington Boulevard came home the other evening and said he believed his throat was sore.

"What you want to do is to drink some hot water," said Mrs. Wadsworth. "It's the best thing in the world."

Mr. Wadsworth suggested that the soreness might disappear of its own accord, but his wife insisted that it would be better to take precautions. So she went and brought him a glass of hot water. He took a sip at it and said: "Gee, but that's hot. Let it cool a little."

"Nonsense," replied Mrs. Wadsworth. "If you let it get cool it won't do you any good."

So Mr. Wadsworth resolutely drank the glassful of boiling hot water.

The next morning when his wife inquired about his throat he told her that it felt sorer than ever. So she gave him another glass of hot water, and told him the only way to cure himself was to keep up the treatment right along.

She gave him hot water on the second evening and on the morning thereafter. But by this time his throat was so sore that he resolved to abandon home treatment and go to a physician. He went to see the physician, and when he returned home that evening Mrs. Wadsworth was waiting to meet him.

"Did you go to see the doctor?" she asked.

"Yes, I went to see the doctor," he retorted rather sharply.

"Was there anything the matter with your throat?"

"Was there? I should say so."

"What did the doctor say it was?"

"He said I had been scalded. Next time you spring any of those home remedies on me I'll apply for a divorce."

W. C. Coleman Cotton Mill.

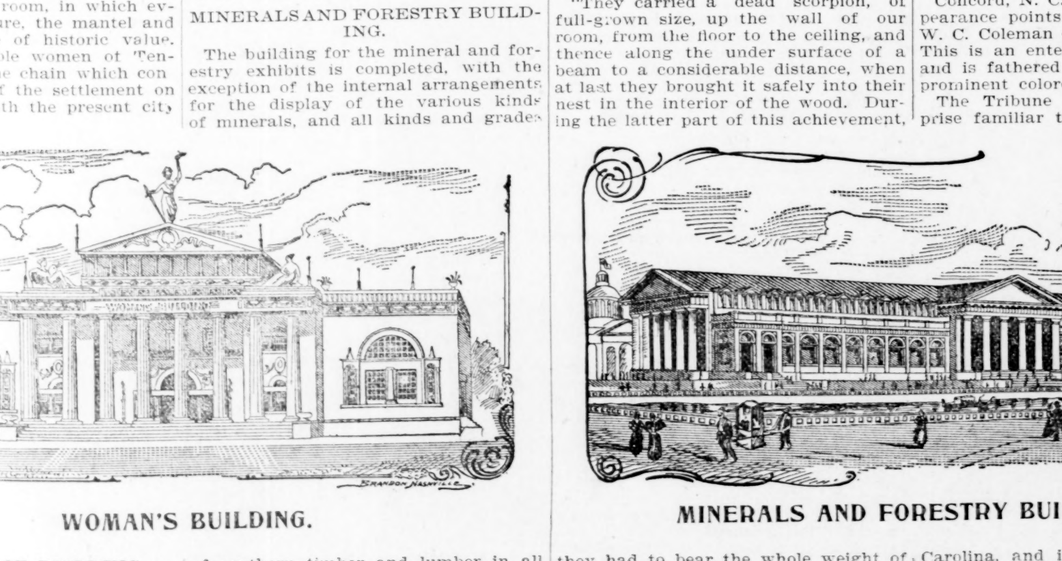
Special to The Tribune .

Concord, N. C., March 20.—Every appearance points to the success of the W. C. Coleman cotton mill at Concord. This is an enterprise of colored men and is fathered by W. C. Coleman, a prominent colored man of this city.

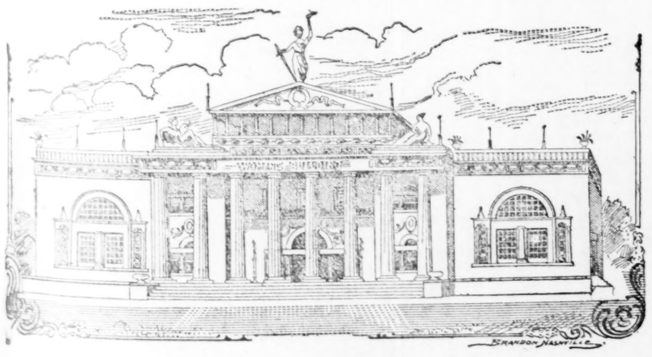
The Tribune has made this enterprise familiar to the people of North Carolina, and it is not dead by any means. Fully $75,000 of the capital stock of $200,000 has been subscribed and inquiries are coming in every day for more. The correspondence is from almost every English speaking point on the globe. Several prominent white men in North Carolina have subscribed for stock. One Concord man sold the company 100 acres of land and took payment in stock.

To show the interest the colored people of the entire south are taking in this mill, the stockholders number fully 500, which makes little more than one share of $100 par value to each one of the stockholders.

A call has just been made for 10 per cent of the stock subscribed and when the money is all in active work will be commenced on the building. Many letters are received from cotton mill machinery manufacturers who wish to put in machinery and take stock in payment.



GOURD ARBOR.



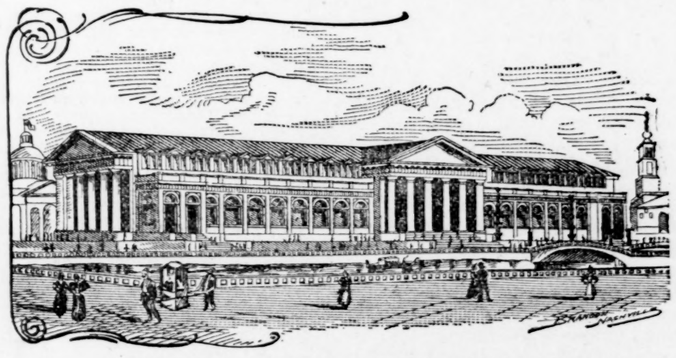
WOMAN'S BUILDING.

THE COMMERCE BUILDING.

The Commerce building, where exhibits representing the liberal arts will be housed, will be the largest of the group, measuring 591 by 256 feet. The interior is divided into aisles and a nave, the former being 25 feet and the latter 45 feet high. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on either side 141 by 160 feet, overlooking the nave, and is reached by four broad stairways, one at each end of the four corners. The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman. Over the central pavilion a dome rises to a height of 175 feet, into which elevators will be run, in order that the visitor may enjoy the fine view afforded there of the exposition beneath, and the city in the distance.

THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING

Of all the interests centering in the Tennessee Centennial, that of the children is not to be considered the least. When the idea of celebrating the end of the state's first century in history was first agitated, the children began work under systematic leaders, and they have raised by their own efforts the money with which their building will be erected. The design selected is pretty, and the interior arrangements will be especially suited to the uses for which the building is intended. Only such things as will amuse and instruct little ones will be admitted. In the rear of the building will be a beautiful grass carpeted and shaded plot of ground containing fifty deer, and in front there will stand a tall tower with silver chimes in the belfry, bought, also, with money raised by children.



MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1897.

Would the Governor accept the judgeship of the Eastern district? Well, we should say, will a duck swim?

The Tribune to-day is an illustrated edition. The pictures are good and the accompanying reading matter is instructive and interesting.

The people of North Carolina cannot be fooled with the story that Judge Avery put in two solid months as a lobbyist without reward or the hope of reward.

Whatever fee Mr. Carlisle may receive as counsel for the Southern Railway, it will not be paid out of the State treasury, and it will not be in consideration of lobbying a bill through the Legislature.

The Tribune has it on undoubted authority that Judge MacRae, another Democratic lawyer and attorney for the Seaboard Air Line, has been retained as counsel for Governor Russell in the suit of the Southern Railway.

Is the Attorney-General the legal adviser of the Governor, or is the Governor the legal adviser of the Attorney-General? That is the burning question since the failure of the Governor's bill to confer the office of Counsel to his Excellency on the Secretary of State.

It is reported that the Atlantic Coast Line contemplates purchasing the Wilmigton, New Bern and Norfolk Railroad. The Governor should, by all means, call an extra session of the Legislature to pass an act to forbid the purchase. Judge Avery would draw the bill and do the wet-nurse act free, gratis, for nothing.

The State treasurer paid for the support of the penitentiary during the past two years more than forty thousand dollars in excess of the earnings of the institution. Yet there are Democratic newspapers that are shocked beyond expression because the Legislature made a contingent appropriation to be available in case of an emergency during the next two years.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

The personal organ of Governor Russell is making a persistent effort to obscure the questions involved in the North Carolina Railroad lease matter. By darkening counsel it hopes to deceive the people and to make political capital for the campaign of 1898, in which it will champion the cause of the Populist party under the leadership of the Governor and Marion Butler. It is not so much concerned about protecting the interests of the State as it is in muddying the political waters. The validity of a contract is the issue involved in every phase of the question from the day the fight on the lease was opened until the present moment. The question is, whether a contract executed by a board of directors having full authority to represent all interests concerned shall stand or the contract of the company or be set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. It is not a question of whether the State is a gainer or loser by a contract by which it receives seven per cent. interest on its investment in the North Carolina Railroad for a term of ninety-nine years; but a question of whether the State is bound or not by the action of a board of directors in which it had a majority, and the approval of a State proxy representing the State as a stockholder, or whether it shall be declared null and void for the want of authority to make a contract of that nature. It is not a question of whether the State will suffer because an offer that was never made to pay a higher rental than it now receives was not accepted, or will profit by having a binding contract with a responsible lessee at a rental exceeding the legal rate of interest; but it is a question whether a State, which is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts, may through its executive officers become a party to suits at law to annul a contract to which it is a party by virtue of being a stockholder in a corporation.

The Governor attempted by legislation, and his organ zealously seconded his efforts, to make the position of the lessee of the North Carolina Railroad untenable as a non-resident railway corporation; he sought to drive it from the State by passing oppressive laws directed toward that company alone, and he thought to obtain authority from the General Assembly to institute suits, which he could control absolutely, to annul the lease and destroy the business of the Southern Railway by depriving it of its principal channel of traffic through the length and breadth of the State. He failed to accomplish any of these objects. The insincerity of the Governor and his organ was apparent when they refused to accept a reasonable compromise that was approved by the good judgment of a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and that was only prevented from becoming a law by the most high-handed obstructive tactics upon the part of the Governor's henchmen ever known in the history of legislation in North Carolina.

The wicked intent of the Governor to ignore the solemn and binding act of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad, the State proxy and the private stockholders of the company, to subject the Southern Railway to vexatious suits, and by other means to annoy it and impair the value of its property was well understood by the Southern Railway. How clearly the Governor's intention was divined may be inferred from the fact that he removed the State directors and State proxy every menas in his power to was hardly dry upon the Southern Railway's averment that he would do that very thing for the purpose of undoing the acts of the former board.

By the failure of the Governor's bill in the Legislature and the rejection of the compromise herein mentioned, there was a failure of legislation affecting the lease question, and the legal rights of the parties are the same today as they were before the Legislature met and before Russell became Governor. That the Governor intended to employ every menas in his power to haharass the Southern Railway, with the purpose of depriving it of its franchise in the North Carolina Railroad and with the certain result of impairing the value of its property and securities, was apparent to the most dull witted.

The Southern Railway would have been stupidly blind to its own interests if it had not sought to discount the Governor's intention by getting into court ahead of him. That it should choose to go into the United States courts to enforce its rights was nothing to be wondered at, as the Constitution of our country guarantees it that right for its protection. That it should seek to protect its business and its property from harassing and vexatious suits was most natural, as that was the only course open, except to await the Governor's good pleasure to sue it in any or all of the counties which the North Carolina Railroad traverses.

The attempt of the Governor's organ to arouse prejudice against the courts and the judiciary of the United States Government is unworthy of a journal making any pretensions of intelligence. It is as though it were to assert that the State of North Carolina is not a part of the United States, and that for a Judge of a Federal court to enjoin a citizen of this State, for the time being holding and exercising the office of Governor, is an unwarranted assumption of authority by a foreign judiciary not having lawful jurisdiction within the limits of North Carolina. It is as though it were to say that for a citizen of another State of the Union to attempt to seek a remedy or enforce a right in the Federal Courts when the State of North Carolina has a pecuniary interest in the matters in litigation, is an outrage and a crime for which there can be no pardon or anything to be said in mitigation.

In the discussion of this matter The Tribune has purposely refrained from expressing an opinion upon the merits of the legal questions involved, although it has not hesitated to do so heretofore and will not refrain in the future when occasion demands that it shall be heard. It only wishes to observe in conclusion that there is no right of any party to the matters in controversy that will not be fully protected in the Federal Courts. Of course it is not to be expected that the suit will end with the decision of the Judge at Greensboro, but that the final arbiter will be the Supreme Court of the United States is almost certain. That any interest of the State of North Carolina will be permitted to suffer by the decision of that tribunal it were supreme folly to suggest.

This senseless outcry by the Governor's organ upon the Federal judiciary is all for effect. There is no question of government by injunction in the suit now in court. It is a judicial proceeding of the highest privilege. In certain cases it is the only remedy available, as it seems to be in the case in question.

SAM JONES ON THE "SECOND BLESSING."

At the First Presbyterian church, Nashville, Rev. Sam P. Jones preached a sermon of great power on Friday, the 12th inst., on Psalm 15:2: "And speaketh the truth in his heart." Bro. Jones said:

A man is never better than his heart. A clean heart is the need of every Christian man and woman. This should be the cry and the plea and the earnest object of every believing child of God: "Create in me a clean heart, O God! Thank God that many people seek and obtain it. I don't care what you call it, whether the second or third or thousandth blessing, it cleans out and then cleans up—purifies the heart, cleans up the life, and, thank God, so beningn and wondrous and so needed a work of grace can be possessed by men and women. I welcome it under any name, and have a profound contempt for the spirit which would depricate the people who possess it, or the great grace which has come to them.

You may say what you please about the holiness people, but I want to say this: I have never seen a holiness man that wasn't a prohibitionist from his hat to his heels. I have never seen one who didn't vote for prohibtion always and everywhere. I have never seen one that didn't fight liquor, card playing, and every phase and form of worldliness in the church. I have never seen a second blessing man or woman that believed in or gave card parties, indulged in punch slinging, went to the theater or dancing parties, or engaged in or encouraged any phase or form of the deviltry that is cursing the church today. I have never seen a second blessing man or woman that wouldn't pray anywhere and everywhere when called on, and that wasn't ready to stand up and testify for the Lord whenever opportunity offered. I never saw a second blessing person in my life, man or woman, at the head of a family, that didn't get down night and morning and pray for the children in that home and for God's guiding hand in all things pertaining to their sacred home responsibilities.

I will tell you another thing: I never saw a preacher in my life that was fighting the holiness crowd that wasn't a dead dog in hi s pulpit—can't bite. You may watch it. Every little preacher that you may hear fighting the holiness people is a fellow that hasn't had a revival or a conversion in his ministry in years unless he got somebody else to hold his meeting. God just won't honor any such a preacher. You never see a man in the church who fights the holiness people but what if you will search down far enough you will find wrong in his life or rotten in his character.

I will tell you another thing: Whenever you hear one of the sisters in the church just pitching into these "second blessing fanatics,' as she calls them, you may set it down she is one of them old gals that either has a punch bowl in her house or she slips across to her neighbor and just "takes a little," or leads in some form of worldliness.

Sometimes folks have said that I 'fit" the second blessing people. I want to say here and now it is not true. I never do any such thing. I don't fight them. I just trim them sometimes like I do all the other gangs, and they need trimming just like the balance of you folks need trimming; and you will find that all the fellows that have got the blessing don't mind the trimming. The second blessing people are right in the heart; some of them are wrong in the head. There are black sheep in that flock as well as in your flock.

Some second blessing people, so called, haven't got the right spirit. I can say this—such folks haven't got the second blessing, and if they ever had it they have lost it. And I can say that some of the crowd that is everlastingly fighting the second blessing folks may have had the first blessing when they commenced the fight, but they have fought and fought until they have lost the first blessing.

You have got to have a clean heart if you have a clean life, and God desires both; and yet some of you worldly gang in the church are whining: "I just can't live without sin; I just have to sin every day; I am just a poor worm of the dust, and poor human nature is so frail that I just can't live without sin."

Well, now, just tell me what sin is it you are compelled to commit every day? Just sit down and write it out on a piece of paper and look at it, and see which of the commandments you have got to break every day of your life.

The fact is there are lots of you folks that profess to make a full consecration, who know that there are tempers, carnal passions, and a thousand things unexpelled from your nature which keep your Lord from a full and absolute supremacy in your hearts. And yet you profess to have turned the whole thing over to Him!

Oh, brethren and sisters, you have got to turn loose, laying everything on the altar, and sweep out into the ocean of God's infinite love. Thank God that I ever did that. Some of the sweetest moments of my life and the profoundest experiences of my Christian character are connected with these holiness brethren. Never shall I forget an association with a holiness preacher down in a Georgia town a few years ago. That brother had preached this great blessing with all the earnestness and power of his soul. The tidal wave of salvation was sweeping over the people. He was urging a full and uncompromising consecration of all to God, and that accompanying supreme act of faith which procures the downpour of the Spirit in all his fulness. We were walking alone after one of the services had closed and turning to me he said:

"Sam, why in the world, brother, don't you turn loose everything that lies between you and God's fulness, and lay hold on this great blessing?"

I said: "Brother P., everything that stands between me and my God and the uttermost which he can do for me is not worth more than a nickel. I wouldn't give a nickel for anything under the burning sun that I wouldn't turn loose in a second that stands between me and God's fulness."

Brother P. said:

"Then, Sam, you are just within one nickel of the blessing."

I replied: "Well, a nickel shan't split such an important matter."

When I got back to church at the next service the meeting had commenced, and this brother was praying as I entered the church and knelt down, and he truly had hold of the horns of the altar. Such praying I never heard since I was born in the world. The very windows of heaven seemed open. I felt the very presence of my God; heaven and arth came together. It was a time of heart-searching heart-emptying, heart-surrendering and heart-filling. At that meeting, in that solemn and never-to-be forgotten hour, hour, I turned loose the willows that overhung the banks and swept out into the very midst of the ocean of God's infinite love; and the joy of that moment lingers sweetly and ineffaceably today. Its memory and power have swept over the lapse of years, and it has been my solace in a thousand sorrows, my strength in a thousand struggles, my star of hope through a thousand nights, and like a sheen of glory will canopy with its light and peace and triumph my dying hour. Thank God, there is water enough in the river of life to cleanse every heart from all sin.—The American Outlook.

VALUE OF MANUAL TRAINING

IMPORTANCE OF THIS BRANCH OF POPULAR EDUCATION.

Valuable Contribution on This Subject by Professor Howell of the Raleigh Graded Schools.

The mission of the public school is to make good citizens. Such are necessary to the welfare and preservation of the State, and this is the rational basis of education at the public cost. The children sent out from the public schools should become men and women that will make society better by their having lived in it.

THE PRESENT COMMON SCHOOL COURSE INSUFFICIENT.

Children at school should learn how to live and how to make a living. A community prospers as its drones and idlers decrease. The obligations of the public schools to fit children for the active business of life whether that business be of the head or of the hand is now generally recognized and acted upon by the communities that are leading in civilization and progress both in Europe and in America.

Examine the branches taught in the schools of North Carolina, and we shall see that the schools do not profess to prepare for any but literary or purely intellectual pursuits. It is a monument to the power of conservatism that now when a large majority of the pupils are poor, half of them being the children of a generation of slaves, whose only inheritance will be their education, the public schools have the curriculum that was established years ago in the most exclusive private schools, where only the sons of wealthy men were educated.

Unless we change our course of half-educating our children, we cannot keep pace with those communities that put the whole child to school. and are training all his faculties.

OUR PUPILS WILL HAVE TO WORK.

A very large majority of the pupils in our schools will have to earn their living—if they do earn it—by manual labor. We must eradicate the notion that education is to enable a man—or a woman—to live without work. Whatever these children or ignorant parents may think, one thing is certain: They will have to work, or beg, or steal, or starve. It is the duty of the school to prepare them for the most efficient work,so that their labor may yield them the fullest return; and to teach them to live better; to care for their health; and to economize their small means.

IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

One-half our pupils are girls. Are the schools doing what they should to render these efficient wives, mothers, and housekeepers? Are the schools doing much to enable these girls to earn a livelihood? The opportunities for women to make an honest living are fewer than for men. But the daughters of the poor, as well as their sons, will have to earn their daily bread.

WHY SEWING AND COOKING SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

Every girl, no matter what her condition in life, should be taught to sew and cook. We cannot afford to leave these out of the school course, trusting that they may be picked up at home. By far too many girls do not "pick them up," as is evidenced by the number of ragged children that come to our schools, and by the difficulty housekeepers have in securing competent cooks. The mothers of the poorest children—and not all of them have mothers—are not all themselves good cooks and seamstresses, and the most of those who can sew and cook after a fashion, must work every day, and have no time to teach their daughters. We need in the schools a teacher who has had special training for this work. who understands enough of the chemistry of cooking, domestic economy and hygiene. Cooking should be taught scientifically. A good cook understands why she does a certain thing, and a good teacher of cooking teaches the why as well as the how. Ignorance is always wasteful, and the poor especially need to economize. Along with cooking should be taught domestic economy, the necessity of cleanliness to health, the functions of the digestive organs, causes of indigestion and the cure, and preparation of dishes for the sick.

THE PRESENT CURRICULUM IS IRRATIONAL.

It is time we were applying common sense to school curriculums. Now that the schools are open to all, to the day laborer's daughter, the freedman's son, as well as to the children of the wealthy and cultured, we must change the course of instruction to harmonize with the changed conditions. If one curriculum were not best for all, we must remember that the children in our schools who will have to work to gain a living far outnumber those whose parents can start them in business. Moreover, the children of the poor and ignorant require more at our hands than those from homes of ease and refinement.

And yet there are girls in our schools, parsing sentences, that cannot sew a seam, or make a loaf of bread. Boys are floundering in "bank discounts that will never see the inside of a bank. And we are teaching "stocks and bonds" to children that do not know where they will get their next meal.

WHAT MANUAL TRAINING MEANS

Every boy and girl in our schools should be taught to work with his hands, to make something. The eye and the hand must be educated, as well as the intellect. I do not contemplate the establishment of a trade school any more than our schools at present are business colleges, although we do teach business forms and the elements of book-keeping, and insurance. But just as the present training in penmanship, English composition and arithmetic, prepares pupils for any kind of business, so this manual training will prepare them for any kind of manual occupation. We offer preparaton to the few who will go into business, and to the still fewer, who will be professional men. It is all the more our duty to equip for life the larger number, who will have to work with their hands.

MANUAL EDUCATION IS MENTAL EDUCATION.

But this manual training is mental training as well. Indeed it is as valuable for the one as for the other. It trains the eye to see, it trains the judgment, it trains the reason, it trains the imagination. One must see before he can draw, one must think before he can make, one must imagine before he can create. And so we cannot admit that one course is better for the children of the poor and another for the children of the rich. Though all our pupils may not work with their hands for a living, manual training affords a valuable mental discipline that can be attained in no other way.

NO LONGER A DOUBTFUL QUESTION.

If there were even a doubt whether it is practicable and advisable to teach these subjects in the common schools, to the little children, that doubt has been removed by experience. Thousands of boys and girls in the best schools in America are being taught every day to use scissors, and needle, pencil and brush knife and saw.

THE EXPERIENCE OF DURHAM.

An example of what such a course means in a public school is shown in the neighboring town of Durham. This is the third year that this department has been in existence in those schools. It is a logical graded course extending from the first grade to the tenth and last. It was a success from the start, and the Durham people now regard it, and justly, as the most valuable feature of their schools. At the same time their schools have been improved in every other department, though nothing has helped to popularize the schools of Durham as manual training. For now every man sees that his children are receiving at school an education that both elevates and broadens, and at the same time is worth dollars and cents to its possessor. Durham is the only town in North Carolina having such a course, and Durham is the town that last year enrolled the largest per cent. of its school population in the public schools. The people know a good thing when they see it, and they will patronize a school that it pays them to patronize.

WHAT THE DURHAM SUPERINTENDENT SAYS.

After two years' experience, the Superintendent of the Durham schools said in his annual report, May, 1896:

"No branch of the school curriculum will help more than drawing to train the powers of observation, and lead the hand to skillful execution. It cannot fail to lead the children to observe, in detail, and to respect and appreciate that skill of hand, shown in the representation of form by drawing!

HOW MANUAL TRAINING EDUCATES.

"In their wood-work in the Durham schools," continues Supt. Toms, "I have seen the boy, whose every faculty was active. How accurately he places his marks; how carefully he holds his square in contact with the wood, and draws the lines with his pencils; what pains he takes to cut exactly to the mark. From the making of the drawing onward through the whole operation, he must exercise reason, patience, accuracy and discrimination. Such training forms a habit of accuracy that tends to make the child more accurate in everything he says and does. It improves the language of pupils.

Science and mathematics profit from a better understanding of forms, materials and processes. It aids every department of school work."

MANUAL EDUCATION BEGUN IN THE RALEIGH SCHOOLS.

The greatest need of the Raleigh schools now is just such a department. In this I express the opinion also of the school committee, and a rational course of manual and industrial instruction would now be taught in our schools if the conditions permitted it. The teachers also are eager to learn the different branches of this department and teach them, and we are even now introducing this subject into our schools. Fifteen of our faculty, including all the primary teachers and some others, have already taken a course in clay modeling under the kindergarten teacher at the Blind Institution, and modeling clay has been ordered and this subject will be immediately taught in all our primary rooms. These teachers intend for the rest of this term to study drawing for the purpose of becoming able to teach that to their pupils.

Several of the colored teachers are giving lessons in sewing at regular times during the week and despite unfavorable conditions some good results are being attained.

But though we have teachers of such commendable enterprise, we cannot expect satisfactory results in manual and industrial education without a special teacher to supervise the work as well as to give instruction.

COST OF AN EQUIPMENT FOR RALEIGH.

From information kindly given me by Superintendent Toms, of Durham, I calculate that a good equipment for manual instruction can be introduced into our schools for $300. This would include drawing paper, pencils, colored paper, scissors, clay, models for drawing, trays and knives, etc., for wood carving and wood for material to work upon.

A special teacher could be secured for six or seven hundred dollars a year.

ENDORSEMENT AND AID PROMISED BY DR. CURRY.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has written a letter expressing his pleasure at the interest shown by the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce in manual training in the public schools, and promising to help the enterprise with some of the educational funds in his charge, if we will undertake to teach this in our schools.

SOME SUBSTANTIAL GOOD EXPECTED.

It is encouraging that a body composed of men of affairs like this Chamber of Commerce is interested in the question. The advantages of such training must appeal especially to practical men such as yourselves. We believe that something will come from this interest. With the influence and cooperation of this chamber I hope a start from now to have in our schools a practical and scientific course in manual and industrial education.

THE WORK IS MOVING ON.

Plans for the Blind Institute Building Arrived Yesterday.

Despite the notice served upon the directors of the Blind Institute by Treasurer Worth that there was no doubt as to the possibility of the State treasury affording the payment of the building appropriations made by the late Legislature, preparations are being prosecuted as rapidly as possible for the erection of the dormitory and assembly room building as described in a recent issue of the Tribune.

The new plans as modified by the architect, Mr. Milburn, in compliance with the instructions of the Board of Directors, were received by Prof. Ray yesterday evening.

A prominent member of the Board said last night that he was of the opinion that the Directors would treat with the work despite Treasurer Worth's notice. They feel sure that the treasury will afford the payment of the appropriation as fast as it is needed, and the State will be good for the contracts.

As has been previously stated, Prof. Ray will leave Monday night for an extended tour for the inspection and study of noted deaf, dumb and blind institutions.

Leaving here on Monday night, Tuesday morning, he will travel during almost the entire tour by night, spending the days in the various cities inspecting the management and equipment of the schools.

On Wednesday, he will be in Washington. From there he will go to Baltimore, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, he will spend in Boston.

On Monday of next week, he will be at North Hampton Mass., where he will visit the Clark Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, where the art of speech was first taught to the deaf. It is the oldest school of its kind on the American continent.

Tuesday will be spent in Hartford, Conn. Here, the attraction will be The American School for the Deaf. This is the oldest school in America. Wednesday and Thursday will be spent in New York city.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, in Philadelphia, will be visited and inspected during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. This school enjoys the comfortable distinction of being the wealthiest in the world.

Monday, April 5th, will find Prof. Ray in Brantford, Ontario. The Institute there will be studied especially with a view of gleaning new ideas from the willow work department. On Wednesday, the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Flint, Mich., will be inspected.

The special attraction here will be the industrial plant. The same department of the school for the blind at Lansing, Mich., will be inspected on Thursday, April the 8th.

The State institutions of both Indiana and Ohio will very probably be visited, after which Prof. Ray will return as directly as possible to Raleigh, reaching here not later than April 20th.

Referring to the new building, it will be of interest to know that Prof. Ray originated the rough drawings from which all the competing architects made their plans, and the plans as adopted are practically those of Prof. Ray, embelished with trimmings and other ornamental features.

Can a Dog Think?

That is the question our teacher asked in school one morning. Some of us said "yes"; some "no." I believe when you hear about Carlo, you will say "yes."

Carlo used to live with Uncle Lewis and grandma in the city six miles from here. We all go often to see them. One day, some years ago, it happened that papa went alone. He went in a sleigh.

It was a cold day, and Carlo was sitting in front of the fire not far from grandma's chair. Then, when she got up, he was right in her way. No one grandma is the only one in all the family who is not fond of a dog or cat. Papa never told us all she said about Carlo, but I know something she did say. It was, "Stephen (papa's name was Stephen), I am going to get rid of this tiresome dog. He is old and worthless; and cold days he is always in the house, around the fire."

"I should be glad to have him," said papa. "The children are so fond of him, and so am I. Lewis has often said we could have him, and I've tried to coax him to go with me, but he never would. I don't believe it is any use to try again."

"Well," said grandma, "I shan't keep him. I told Lewis so this morning."

Just then Uncle Lewis came in and no more was said about Carlo. When papa came away he thought he would try to coax him to come, but he could not find him.

But when he was in the sleigh and all ready to drive away, there was Carlo curled up under the seat. And, if ever eyes spoke, said papa, his said, "Do keep me!"

How glad we children were to see him! He has lived with us ever since. And he does not seem old at all. He is very useful. He is always glad to ride, and capers when he sees the horses harnessed; but—here is the brightest thing—he never will go to the city where grandma lives. We have tried him over and over again, but he seems to know we are going there, and refuses to go.

Now, does not Carlo think?—Little Men and Women.

HOTEL WITH A HISTORY

Around the Famous Hostelry Hangs Many Sacred Memories.

GEN. WASHINGTON WAS ITS GUEST

A REAL GHOST WAS ONCE SEEN WITHIN ITS WALLS.

Was Salem's Pride—Her Beauty and Chivalry, in Olden Days, Gathered There—Alack, Ala! Its Vandalization!

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 19.—The old Salem hotel which has been a familiar landmark for over a century, is being repaired and remodeled. Some of the wooden part is being torn away. The old original brick part is being modernized as far as outward appearance go. As this famous past old hostelry is rich in its history, the writer thinks it might be of interest to many of The Tribune readers, and will recall some of the most important incidents of years past and gone.

The property at the present time is owned by a stock company and is used as apartment suites, it having been discontinued for hotel purposes at the death of the late Adam Butner, which occurred in 1884.

The old tavern, as it was called in those days, was built in 1784, under the old system of Moravian economy, and the town was governed by the church authorities. Under this system everything was governed by agents of the church—the bakery, the provision store, tannery, saddlery, shoe shop, and the tavern, and every class of labor, held in community—the church paying them only pro rata for their services. The lands were leased for farming purposes. Henry George himself would have envied the harmony of the working of this community of interest. No outsider was permitted to live within the Moravian settlement, and no reckless characters, like those who often invaded the precincts of other places, ever disgraced the town by lawlessness. Their meeting house bell awoke the inhabitants to their daily toil and duty, and sent them to bed at night with methodical regularity. This combination of labor and harmony enabled them to accomplish wonderful results. Individual emolument was not thought of, only the grand good of the whole community considered.

This system continued until 1840, when Adam Butner purchased the tavern and proceeded to run the house in his own behalf.

This old tavern is a place of interest to strangers by virtue of the tragedies that have occurred beneath its roof.

Under the old system it was leased to parties who were required to sign a written document, pledging themselves "to be agreeable and polite to all strangers, to keep an entirely clean and inviting house of entertainment, to watch the domestics carefully that they may be polite and obliging and not demand any extra gratnity, and in case they were found guilty of asking for money, to dismiss them without ceremony."

They were also required "not to allow gambling, fighting, swearing, immoral conduct or the assembling of minors on Sundays, or to permit the use of spirituous liquors to persons intoxicated, or any excess of drinking on the premises."

The tavern thus conducted, became the social centre of the town. It was the customary resort of the burghers who regularly congregated about the large fire-place of the public room in winter or on the long veranda in summer, to discuss the affairs of the place, and general news of the day as they smoked.

It was in those days the custom as the stage coach came down the Salem hill, beyond the creek, half a mile away, for the driver to blow his bugle and give notice of his approach. Salem was the stopping place for the night of the stage coach, which at that time was running from Mt. Airy to Fayetteville, and as the mails were also carried by the stage line, the natives knew the mails were in, and came to learn the news of the outer world.

After the now far famed Salem Female Academy became a success, commencement day was the great event of the year. The Southerners sent their daughters from every section of the distant portions of the country.

As there were no railway facilities, the wealthy Southern planters came in elegant coaches with a train of colored servants and fine horses, the like of which has never been seen since the civil war.

The large hotel yard was literally packed with carriages. It would be difficult to describe those times when Southern aristocracy was at its zenith, and nowhere else at that time could be found so great a collection of wealth, beauty and all the courtly graces and chivalric bearing which characterized Southerners in ante-bellum days.

The building was constructed of large red brick of immense size, the walls as thick as a fendal castle and the queer saddle roof with dormer windows was surrounded by a cupola and bell. The chimneys had great, immense fireplaces, and the kitchen paved with blocks of stone.

It was in 1791 that George Washington, "the great father of our country," was on a trip to Georgia and stopped over one night. He was entertained by a deputation of the brethren appointed by the church. A public meeting was held in his honor. Addresses of welcome were made and responded to by him. The room in which he slept that night in the old hotel is held sacred by natives of this venerable old town. It was with feelings indescribable, the writer entered this room for the first time, and methought if the spirits of those heroes could come back and could tell us of the unknown beyond—the mystic worlds of which we knew nothing.

It is said that a veritable ghost made its appearance in another portion of the house more than half a century ago. The story is as follows: A gentleman came to this tavern and registered under an assumed name. The proprietor was kind and pleasant. He was sick, and in a day or so, was found to be afflicted with the smallpox, and was removed to a house on the edge of the town and a nurse provided. He became worse and sent for the proprietor when he found he must die, but who did not reach him before death claimed him as a victim.

The old gentleman was greatly troubled and for days wondered who he was, and whence he came. Soon afterwards one of the female servants complained while cleaning the room he had occupied at the hotel, that his face had appeared to her. The proprietor scolded her for such superstition, but after repeated shrieks of fear and declarations that he was really present, he decided to investigate for himself. The uncanny visitor met him within the threshold of the room and told his real name and place of residence and desired his wife should be apprized of his death, disappeared, and has never been seen since. The grave old Moravian, pale and collected, would not tell his strange experience, but wrote to the address named, received a reply from the wife and sent all his effects home. 'Tis said the old gentleman never liked to talk about the incident, which he declared to be literally true.

There was a European chemist who drifted to Salem and took up his abode at the hotel, bought property, and made himself agreeable among the people, though reticent about his former history. One evening in 1857, while making some chemical experiments, a terrific explosion occurred in his room, which tore through the walls, shattered the windows, flung the piano in the adjoining parlor across the room and killed the experimenter, mangling him terribly. His burial in the dusk of the evening, coupled with the circumstances, was very impressive.

A gentleman from a distance, while sick and suffering from temporary mania, or by design during the absence of his attendent, threw himself from the second story window of his room and was instantly killed.

This winds up the pitiful list of tragedies that tell of the strange complication of human lives.

It was at this hotel that Peter Stuart Ney, supposed by many to have been Napoleon's Marshal Ney, of France, used to come while he resided in Davie county, in 1840 or '41, and attracted crowds who stared in open mouthed wonder at his thrilling feats of sword play and other martial exercises.

This property which was kept for almost a century as a place of entertainment for man and beast, is a relic of the past, when the electric system was not dreamed of, the steam invention was in its infancy, when the modern modes of travel and traffic were as unreal as the ethereal regions are to this generation. Thus the glory has departed from its attractive history much to the regret of the old generation that is fast passing away, who were always sure of welcome and comfort as long as it held out its arms to strangers.

HENRY C. KERNER.

STATE TREASURER'S LETTER

EXTRA APPROPRIATIONS CAN'T BE PAID THIS YEAR.

The State's Revenue Will Not Justify It—Treasurer Worth Gives Notice of the State of Affairs.

State Treasurer Worth yesterday mailed the following letter, which explains itself: The State institutions will hardly dare use their extra appropriations this year.

March 19, 1897.

Dr. C. D. McIver, Pres.,
Greensboro, N. C.:

Dear sir,—I regret to have to inform you that, owing to the large appropriations made by the late General Assembly and the decreased valuation of the property of the State, I must say that I cannot pay out any of the extra appropriations during this year, or until I find that I shall have a surplus after paying the interest on the 4 per cent. bonds, and the regular appropriations.

I advise you of the situation in advance, so that you may not make embarrassing contracts.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. H. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

AGGRESSIVE CHURCH WORK.

Tabernacle Baptist Congregation and Sunday School to the Front.

Possibly the most aggressive movement ever set on foot by any church in North Carolina is that now being inaugurated by Tabernacle Baptist church and Sunday school of this city.

They have decided to employ a lady training class instructor and church missionary, who shall devote her entire time to the work of the church and Sunday school.

The church is now, through Mr. N. B. Broughton, in correspondence with Miss Lena Von Wagenburg, a graduate of the Moody training school at Chicago, who, they have strong assurances, will accept a call which the church has extended to her to perform the duties of this new office.

One of the principal duties which will devolve upon the incumbent of the office of training class instructor and church missionary will be to train especially the young ladies of the church for more active Christian work. She will have a special class in the Sunday school from which teachers for the various classes will be graduated. There will also very probably be week night sessions for instruction in Bible study and Christian usefulness.

Another very important feature of her duties will be the missionary work. She will watch and work for especially the welfare of the Sunday school pupils, visit them in their homes and keeping in touch with them and their families. The gathering in of new pupils will also be among her important labor.

While Miss Von Wagenburg has not yet notified the church of her acceptance of the position, the members feel quite confident of securing her services. Already a very large number of young ladies and gentlemen, too, for that matter, have signified their desire to join the training class, and much enthusiasm is being manifested in the prospective new departure.

Tabernacle church has long stood in the forefront as an aggressive and up-to-date church organization. The Sunday school is reported to be the largest in the Southern States, and all together the record made by the school and church congregation, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Simms, as pastor, and Mr. N. B. Broughton as Sunday school superintendent, is the evangelist marvel of the State.

New Shoe Store!

. . OPENING OF . .

NEW SPRING SHOES.

Oxford Ties and Slippers. New styles, new lasts, new shapes, in Calf, Russia Calf, Titan Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, Colt Skin, Vici Kid, Patent Tan, Krome Kid, Etc., in blacks, chocolates, ox blood, brown, etc.

Come and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

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Assets Dec. 31, 1896, $6,388,144.66.

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Before takin- insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,
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$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!

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JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.

☞Call and see it.

First Game of the Season.

On next Saturday, March 27th, the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina will cross bats at Chapel Hill. Much interest is being taken in this game by people all over the State, for it will certainly be a battle of giants. A number of Raleigh boys are going up to witness the game. It is quite likely also that the city will be represented by a party of ladies who will lend a charm to the occasion and a fresh inspiration to the U. N. C. boys. An effort is being made to have a special train to Chapel Hill next Saturday.

Mr. Ennis Here.

Mr. P. C. Enniss, State fertilizer inspector, is spending today in the city, much to the pleasure of a host of friends. He says that he is succeeding well in his search for the "ten lost tribes," and expects to make some startling revelations very soon. ever, some of his friends think that he is in this respect very much like the Irishman who was digging into a hole in search of a woodchuck. The Irishman dug for a considerable depth and ground peered wistfully into the darkness of the cavity. A friend standing close by asked him if he could see the woodchuck. Pat replied: "No, bejabbers, but O'i can almost see the creter."

THE UNIVERSITY'S PROGRESS

A DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY CREATED YESTERDAY.

Executive Committee Meet—Mr. Edward Vernon Howell Was Elected Professor of Pharmacy.

A special meeting of the executive committee of the State University was held yesterday at noon in the Governor's office. The committee decided to add a new professional department to the institution. This will be called the department of pharmacy. The establishment of this course will be hailed with pleasure by the druggists of North Carolina, for it will fill a long felt need It will be no longer necessary for young men to go North and incur a great expense in order to fit themselves for this work. Now they can get what they want at home and at an infinitely less expense. his course of pharmacy will be a two-year course and will lead to the degree of Ph. G.

Mr. Edward Vernon Howell, of Rocky Mount, was then elected professor of pharmacy. Prof. Howell was born in Raleigh and graduated at Wake Forest college with the degree of A. B. in 1892. Mr. Howell gave up a scholarship at Johns Hopkins University to go to the Philadelphia college of pharmacy where he studied under such distinguished men as Remington, Sadtler and others. He was graduated from this institution with the degree of Ph. G. in 1894. Since this time he has practiced pharmacy at Rocky Mount, N. C. He is now chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina Pharmacists' Association. Prof. Howell has twice won the prize of the association for original work.

For many years the progressive druggists of the State have been working for the establishment of such a chair at the university. There will be properly equipped laboratories for individual work, which will afford opportunities for making such preparation as druggists are not accustomed to make themselves. Dr. Venable and Dr. Baskerville in chemistry, Dr. Wilson in biology, Dr. Mangum in materia medica and Dr. Gore in physics will assist in the new department, thus giving the students every facility for a thorough knowledge of pharmacy. The Tribune congratulates the university on this progressive step, and wishes Professor Howell the success which he richly deserves.

Hurrah for Our Dughi.

Last night the Tribune force enjoyed a treat. About 12 o'clock, a messenger came from Mr. Dughi's, loaded with the delicacies for which he is famed throughout the State. To say that the Tribune boys were delighted with the delicious gift, and will ever be Mr. Dughi's staunchest friends, is but a feeble expression of their appreciation of this gentleman's kindness. Such acts as this help to explain how Mr. Dughi has been able to build up a flourishing, prosperous business where so many have failed.

Karnival of Kommerce.

The rehearsal of the Karnival of Kommerce at the Metropolitan Hall yesterday afternoon, was quite a satisfactory one. The young ladies are learning their parts admirably, and the preparations for the costumes indicate that there will be one of the most magnificent spectacular displays ever witnessed in the city of Raleigh.

Besides the numerous resplendent stage figures to be formed during the marches and counter-marches by the host of lovely and gorgeously-costumed young ladies, there will be special features in tableaux of an especially beautiful character. Among the most notable will be an artists studio, Grecian court scene, marble statuary and the statue of Liberty.

Especially taking features will be the fire insurance spectacular, a swinging electric girl and other brilliant sensations not to be enumerated. In fact, as the Karnivals able manager would express it, the "Karnival of Kommerce" is kreating Konsiderable kuriosity with its koncourse of kute karacters in komically konceived kostumes, konstituting a kolossal kollection of kommercial kommodities konsumately kongregated under the Kalcium kolors.

The costumes are to be rich, rare, unique, picturesque, burlesque, grotesque, fancy, fairy fixings on familiar femenine figures, and to witness the splendors of the event, can but be one of the most pleasing events of a lifetime.

Note.—Reserved seats are only 50 cents. Admissions to the gallery, 25 cents.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

GREEN FRONT SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES.

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

. . OUR NEW . .

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

NOVELTY, VARIETY, VALUES!

This spring we were prompted to lay in a stock of Summer Dress Goods, surpassing in magnitude, beauty and value any we ever bought before. Our foresight in buying while materials were low in price, and while manufacturing was dull, gave us the goods at prices much less than value. We are thereby able to offer new, stylish, desirable goods at prices not to be equaled again. We have provided such materials that may be worn with comfort, not only in the spring, but throughout the entire summer, and the styles and general character of these materials excel anything heretofore displayed, and the prices are exceedingly low.

All this week special displays will be made, each day surpassing the other, and we anticipate great selling. Come and see them.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

A LONG STRIDE AHEAD.

LEADERS NEVER LAG!

Restless ambition keeps us striving to better conditions and improve facilities. Nothing that will make this a better store is too much trouble or too great an expense. We've pushed ahead to win new praises. Yesterday is gone. Our thoughts and our energies are of today and tomorrow.

We've turned things around—better locating the separate pants department, doing everything to make the shopper's path here smoother and satisfaction greater. Perfect perfection.

We are busy placing the new Spring and Summer stock. In a few more days everything will be in, and in apple-pie order. The light Overcoats, Suits, medium-weight Underwear, Hats, Neckwear, and a good portion of the Boys Suits are here and in order.

FROM WINTER STOCK.

$12.50 and $10 Mackintoshes for $7.50. Ain't this a tempting offer this long rainy spell! All the separate Trousers are reduced 'till they are in their new quarters by the end of this week. Your best chance. Come any time for a look at the new styles. You are welcome. No trouble to show goods.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

OUR INVISIBLE MASTER.

The Microbe Is After All the Real Boss of the Earth.

From the Washington Evening Star.

The Chemical Society of Washington met last night to receive the presidential address of Dr. E. A. De Schweinitz. He selected as his topic "The War with the Microbes." Dr. De Schweinitz opened with a brief history of the discoveries which led up to the germ theory of disease. Continuing, he said:

"The work of Pasteur threw light upon the origin of these poisons. As the ferment causes the alteration in the grape juice, so does a microscopic form of life bring about the changes which take place in dead animal and vegetable matter, and also these conditions in the living body which we call disease.

"Many of these microscopic forms of single celled plants, the bacteria, have their natural habitat upon dead organic matter; but they may flourish in the living body, and are almost unlimited in variety, appearance and behavior. It is possible also to cultivate them upon specially prepared solutions after their individual peculiarities have been studied. Some thrive best in light, others in darkness; some like a goodly supply of oxygen, others prefer nitrogen; some are very sensitive to changes of temperature, while others readily accustom themselves to vicissitudes.

"These different bacteria, further, are somewhat eccentric within as well as without the animal body. Some, as the diphtheria germs, find their most comfortable habitat upon certain mucous membranes, others in the lungs, some in the digestive tract, still others in the blood, while others again confine themselves to certain external cells and membranes. In their artificial cultivation this is equally true. While nearly all thrive upon a beef broth, some prefer the beef broth with an excess of acid, others with an excess of alkali. Some demand the addition of sugar or glycerine, others the addition of sugar together with acid, while some are satisfied with a diet of phosphates, salt and water.

"It remained for Salmon and his assistants in this city to demonstrate, in 1882, that the poisons of germs could be used by men and animals to fortify themselves against the attacks of these same bacteria. This could be accomplished by introducing into the circulation of the animal a small quantity of the poison of the germ, so that when the germ itself was injected the poison which it produced was without effect.

"What had been found true for one disease of animals proved also to be true for many others, and chemical vaccination was tried for diphtheria, tetanus, anthrax, cholera, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, glanders, and a number of other diseases. But this discovery led to another important and far reaching. Fodor showed that the blood serum of animals made immune to a particular disease by infecting the animal with the poison which the germ formed had the effect of destroying the germ of the disease.

"This excited renewed interest in the study of the blood, and within a few years it was demonstrated by the work of many, some in this city in the laboratories before mentioned, that this serum from previously immunized animals not only had the property of conferring immunity upon other animals, but also of checking the disease after it had once begun. How thoroughly this fact was demonstrated, first by Behring and subsequently by Roux and others, in connection with diphtheria and tetanus, has been dwelt upon often, and we know of the many thousands of lives that have been saved by the antitoxin serums.

"To prepare these the solution of the toxins which we have before described are injected into different animals, preferably horses, and at the end of six to twelve weeks the blood of these animals is found to yield a serum containing substances possessing both immunizing and curative properties which we call antitoxins. The active principle of this serumn present is comparatively small in quantity, but its influence is enormous. It does not appear to be a substance which directly chemically neutralizes the poison, but counteracts its effects within the animal in some unknown way.

"It is not only for protection against the two diseases, tetanus and diphtheria, that antitoxic serums can be prepared. Recent investigations have proved that typhoid fever, cholera, anthrax, the plague, etc., are amenable to similar treatment, and in the same department in this city that chemical vaccination received its first impetus, but by other workers, it has been demonstrated that the two diseases that cause such losses to the farmers of the country may be controlled by ant'toxic serum treatment. Investigators in this same laboratory have shown also that a substance antitoxic to tuberculosis can be produced in the serum of animals, when they are properly treated, which has undoubted and pronounced effect in checking experimental tuberculosis in small animals.

"When we inquire, however, the character of these antitoxins we are almost as yet more in the dark than in our efforts to discover the exact nature of the poison germs. However, it has been possible to separate in a fairly pure form the antitoxic principles from diphtheria serum a minute amount of which will confer immunity, and the antitoxic principle of some plague, .002 g. of which has been found to cure animals weighing one pound, and even a solid antitoxic-like substance for tuberculosis has been obtained in an impure form. All these solid antitoxic principles resemble each other very closely in their chemical tests and methods of separation showing albuminoid reaction, but in their curative properties they are totally independent one from the other. The difficulty of separating these antitoxins completely from the other constituents of the blood has made it impossible as yet to obtain positive information as to their true chemical character. As to their action: One theory is that hey directly neutralize the poison which the germ produced, but this does not seem to be substantiated by experiment.

"The diphtheria antitoxic serum does not cure tetanus, the swine plague serum does not cure the cholera. In the case of the venom of serpents it has been found, too, that repeated injections will make the serum of an animal antitoxic and curative against other venoms. The antitoxic serum, too, produced by the cobra venom will protect against the bite of the rattlesnake. It would seem from this that here is a very close relationship between the poisons of venomous snakes, and that immunity to one also gives protection from the other. It seems very probable also that the poisons of germs belonging to the same germs will be closely allied, and that an antitoxin for one will also be an antitoxin for the other. In fact, it has been demonstrated that the products of the coli communis will protect animals from the typhoid germ, to which it is closely allied. The same will probably be found true with many other diseases where the germs are related.

"When milk and cream are first collected they are almost free from germs, but exposed to the air they soon become filled with those forms of life which are perfectly harmless, if placed under suitable conditions with regard to temperature, they will multiply very readily and the milk becomes sour, due to the formation of lactic acid produced from the sugar in the milk by one or more of these germs. If the germs present happen to be those giving an ether and ester which have a pleasant flavor and aroma, good butter results; but if they give rise to the formation of disagreeable thio ethers and esters or some amines the butter is poor and bad.

"Now, by isolating different germs found in the milk, and cultivating them separately so as to discover their own peculiar product, it is possible to always make butter of the same sort and flavor by first destroying the other germs present by Pasteurization and then inoculating the cream with the particular germ desired. A number of germs have been isolated from milk which will produce good butter, and any one of them is perhaps as good as the other, the ethereal product being slightly different and more palatable to different individuals. Of course, a great many germs have been found which produce disagreeable compounds, and it is not possible to tell from their appearance simply which be a desirable plant, but it is easy to cultivate them in milk and note the results, and select the desirable plant cell.

"Fortunately, or unfortunately, the use of these germs has been patented so that in the near future we may see branded upon particularly fine butters and cheese 'patented in 1893, amended 1896, reissued 1908,' etc. May we expect soon a patented process for breathing, eating and sleeping?

"Recently, it has been found, too, that malt, if inoculated with a particular germ from the skin of the grape, will be converted into wine, and it is certainly not beyond the limits of possibilities that in the future American beer, after a voyage to France, may return as champagne.

"The flavor of many luscious fruits, and foods is due to the products, either directly or indirectly, of one or more of these useful plant cells. But it is not only in simple industrial processes that the products of germs are important. Man's very existence, while menaced on the one hand by a few germs, is on the other dependent upon their activity. The germs which in the soil produce nitrous and nitric acid and ammonia, and aid their assimilation by the plants which facilitate the decomposition of phosphates and bring the phosphates, so necessary constituent for the life of plants and animals, into an assimilable form, and aid in the destruction of dead vegetable matter, play an important but little appreciated part in the continuance of the life and well-being of man, and, on the other hand, what role these similar germs play in the formation of poisonous alkaloids has been thoroughly learned. When we find, too, a germ (as had been done recently) that can convert starch into cellulose we are almost led to wonder if it might not be possible to produce cotton in a flask if the particular germs were supplied with nutritious food and a sufficient amount of carbon dioxide, oxygen, and water.

"We might spend months in speaking of the many other ways in which the products of the dreaded bacteria are useful to mankind, and note those which yield exceedingly brilliant dyes, some of which may be made practically useful. But these and many other germs are only waiting man's bidding to become valuable subjects and to show that as has been instanced in the history of nations, conquered people often make the best and wisest citizens."

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Up to date Everything new "and neat as a pin." Get your meals while you wait. Polite attendants day and night. Large rooms, big open fires Rates very reasonable. Special rates to railroad men.

Respectfully,
J. P. STEPHENS.

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED **JEWELRY**

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

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Get relief quick by using

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You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

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Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

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Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA.
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

THE
Commercial and Farmers Bank,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	15,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	300,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. B. S. Jerman, Cashier. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In,	$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President. F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas. M. Busbee, J. A. Briggs, J. B. Batchelor, Chas. H. Belvin, Thos. B. Crowder, Chas. E. Johnson, Julius Lewis, F. O. Moring, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

HARRIS'

LITHIA CARBONATED.

We guarantee that one glass of Harris' Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S. C, has to say for it:

"MR. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspeptics if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia

S. M. DAVEGA, M. D"

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Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

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East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel. Raleigh, N. C.

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on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, saving investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,

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N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Jersey Central the Leading Feature in Trading.

BONDS LOWER AND VERY UNSTEADY

SPECULATION STEADY, WITH BUT FRACTIONAL CHANGES.

Sugar Declined—Bank Statement Shows Decrease in Legal Tenders—Decrease in Legal Reseves, $4,694,675.

New York, March 20.—Business at the Stock Exchange today was moderately active, the sales aggregating 160,190 shares and the course of the market rather irregular. A break of about a point in Jersey Central was the feature of the initial trading and this led to a slight reaction in the general list. Subsequently New York Central developed great strength and moved up to 100¼ on reports which are apparently well founded, that the scheme for the refunding of the company's indebtedness is making progress. It is understood that the banking syndicate having the matter in charge will agree to float a seventy-five million 100-year gold bond bearing 3½ per cent., and holders of the old indebtedness will be offered the privilege of conversion. The strength of the stock had a good effect on the railway list and prices moved up ¼@1¼ per cent. The advance, however, brought out long stock in the case of Omaha, Manhattan, Canada Southern, Wabash preferred and the Grangers, and a general reaction ensued.

In the industrials, Sugar was heavy, falling 1⅛ to 113⅝. Rubber preferred reacted a point to 62, and Tobacco declined 1 to 75⅜. Chicago Gas was strong on further buying by the Flower-Brady interests.

The bank statement had no effect on the market. The feature of the exhibit was the decrease in legal tenders of $6,046,000 due to the recent payments into the treasury for duties in anticipation of the early passage of the new tariff bill. The decrease in surplus reserve was $4,694,575 and the banks now hold $48,095,975 in excess of legal requirements. This time last year the amount held was $19,042,675. Speculation closed steady in tone. Net changes as a rule were merely fractional either way. New York Central gained a point, while Omaha lost about as much. Bonds were lower today. The sales footed up $873,000.

New York, March 20.—Money an call, 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange, quiet and firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85½@¾ for sixty days, and 4.87@¼ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86-½@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84¼@4.85¼. Bar silver, 62½. Government bonds, steady; State bonds, dull; railroad bonds, lower.

Silver at the board was neglected.

STOCKS

American Cotton Oil	11
pref'd	56½
American Sugar Refinery	113⅞
pref'd	103¼
American Tobacco	71⅝
pref'd	105
Atchison	11¾
B. & O	15
Canadian Pacific	49
C. & O	17⅝
Chicago & Alton	166
C. B. & Q	77½
Chicago Gas	79¼
Delaware & Lackawana	154½
D. and C. F	—
Erie	13⅜
pref'd	33½
General Electric	34¼
Illinois Central	95⅛
L. E. & W	16½
pref'd	65½
Lake Shore	168½
L. & N	48⅜
L. N. A. & C	¼
Manhattan Consolidated	89½
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	97
Missouri Pacific	18⅜
Mobile & Ohio	20
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	—
pref'd	—
N. J. Central	90⅜
N. Y. Central	100⅛
N. Y. & N. E	37
N. & W. pref'd	27¾
Northern Pacific	12⅜
pref'd	36½
N. W	108⅜
pref'd	155
Pacific Mail	27
Reading	23¼
Rock Island	68⅜
St. Paul	77⅜
pref'd	137½
Silver Certificates	62⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	27⅜
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	9
Union Pacific	6½
Wabash	5⅞
pref'd	14
Western Union	83½
W. & L. E	1¾
pref'd	4

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104½
B	104
C	98
La. B. 4's	97
N. C. 4's	103
6's	124
Tenn. new set. 3's	79
Va. 6's, def	5
Vt. F. R. S	6
Va. F. D	63⅛
U. S. 4's reg	111
coup	113½
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	90½
con	8⅝
pref'd	28⅝
S. C. 4½'s	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123½
Coup	123½

New York, March 20.—Cotton futures closed quiet and steady. Sales, 27,000 bales. March, 7.00; April, 7.02; May, 7.06; June, 7.10; July, 7.14; August, 7.15; September, 6.88; October, 6.76; November, 6.77; December, 6.81; January, 6.85; February, 6.89.

New York, March 20.—Cotton, quiet; middling, 7⅝; net receipts, none; gross, 66; forwarded, 25; sales, 192; all spinners, stock, 250,902.

Total to-day: Net receipts, 15,233; xeports to Great Britain, 12,330; to Finance, none; to the continent, 17,005; to the channel, none; stock, 766,153.

Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,150,528; exports to Great Britain, 2,667,592; to France, 603,938; to the continent, 1,681,240; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

Liverpool, March 20.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—limited demand; prices unchanged. American middling, 4d; sales, 6,000; American, 5,500; speculation and export, 300; receipts, 10,200, all American.

Futures opened quiet, demand poor. American middling—low middling clause—March, April; April and May; May and June; June and Luly, 3.60; July and August, 3.60@6.61@3.60; August and September, 3.58; November and December, 3.46.

Futures quiet.

Liverpool, March 20.—1 P. M.—Cotton—American middlin, 4d; March, March and April, April and May, May and June, June and July, 3.58@3.60s; July and August, 3.59@3.60b; August and September, 3.57@3.58s; September and October, 3.51@3.52s; October and November, 3.46@3.47b; November and December, 3.45s; December and January, 3.44@3.45b.

Futures closed quiet.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6¾

Cotton receipts on maryet yesterday 11 bales.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

Chicago March 20.

Leading futures ranged as follows

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
March	73¾a74	73¾a74
May	74¾a75	75¼
July	73⅞	7 ¼
September	70½	69⅝
CORN—		
March	23⅞	23⅞
May	25½	24⅞
July	26½	25⅞
September	27¼	27
OATS—		
March	16⅞	16⅞
May	17⅜	17¼
July	18⅛a18¼	18⅛
PORK—		
May	$8 95	$8 85
July	9 07½	8 97½
LARD—		
May	4 30	4 27½
July	4 40	4 37½
RIBS—		
May	4 87½	4 80
July	4 90	4 82½

New York, March 20.—Flour—Dull, unchanged. Southern flour quiet, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot-market dull, easier; free on board, 84⅞; ungraded red, 70@85. Options dull, weak at ¼@⅝ decline. No. 2 red—March, 82; May, 80⅝; July, 78½; September, 75⅝.

Corn—Dull, easy; No. 2, 30@¼ elevator; 30¾@@31 afloat. Options were dull and weak at unchanged prices to ⅛ decline.

⅛ decline. March, 30⅛; May, 30⅝; July, 32; September, 33¼.

Oats—Spots dull, steady; options stead, dull. May, 21⅞. Spot prices, No. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21@24.

Hay—Moderate demand, barely steady; shipping, 55@57½; good to choice, 72½@80.

Hides—Frm, unchanged.

Wool—Fairly active, firm, unchanged.

Beef—Frm; family, 9@11; extra mess, 7@8.

Beef Hams—Firm, 19.

Tierced Beef—Quiet, firm; city extra India mess, 12.50@14.50.

Cut Meats—Stronger, wanted; pickled bellies, 5¼; shoulders, 5¼@⅜; hams, 8½@9¼.

Lard—Quiet, about steady; western steam, 4.47½; city at 4.20@4.24; May 4.57 nominal. Refined, dull; continent, 4.75; South American, $5; compound, 4@4¼.

Pork—Quiet, firm; mess, 9@3.75.

State dairy, 8@18; do creamery, 13@18⅛. Elgins, 19.

Eggs—Steady; State and Pennsylvania, 10¼@11; western fresh, 10½; southern, 10@¼.

Cotton-Seed-Oil—Dull, unchanged.

Turpentine—Steady, unchanged.

Rice—Fair demand, firm, unchanged.

Molasses—Steady, unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Steady, 5@10 points up. April, 8.25; May, 8.20@8.25; June, 8.25; September, 8.30@8.40; December, 8.35@8.40; January, 8.35. Spot Rio dull, steady; No. 7, 8¾.

Sugar—Raw dull, firm; fair refining, 2 15-16¾@3. Refined, unchanged, quiet.

Freights to —Liverpool—Market, quiet, firm; cotton by steam, 17⅛ cents per 100 pounds; grain by steam, 2¾d.

FOR SALE!

A well established Retail Grocery Store on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, doing a good safe business.

PRICES MODERATE.

TERMS CASH.

Inquire at this office.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

BICYCLES.

We are prepared to furnish at the very reasonable prices of

$35 and $50

The best Wheels ever bought in the city for that money. We are Headquarters for Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,

General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C

Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the Lyon Racket Store and see the great bargains they are offering in hats. Why, you can get a $2 Dunlap hat there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice is made to make room for a Spring stock. So come and get a slice of the pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,

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Raleigh, N. C.

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DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

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JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this 'Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,

Miner's Agents,

RALEIGH, N. C.

'97

WE TELL YOU

Good News today, Our Line of

Crescent Bicycles

Are in, they are beauties. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity.

Men's Wheels $50.00 to $75.00. Ladies's Wheels $50.00. Boys' and Girls' Wheels $30.00 to $40.00. Crescents have been tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons

Raleigh, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

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New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily, One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

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" three months	.75
" one month	.25
Daily and Sunday, one year	5 00
" " " six months	2 50
" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:26	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:28	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.

No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge for testing eyes

TWO EYES.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,

Jewelers and Opticians,

RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.	TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES Manager

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,

216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

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C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

No. 2, Daily.	
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:55 p m

South Bound.

No. 1, Daily.	
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Lv. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

No. 4, Daily.	
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

No. 3, Daily.	
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.	
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.	
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

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The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler. Monday also probably fair.

Forecast for North Carolina: Generally fair tonight and Sunday. Slightly cooler in the interior.

Weather conditions: The storm has moved northeastward to the Lake region, where it is now central.

The weather has cleared over the entire central valley and South, with southwesterly winds prevailing everywhere except west of the Mississippi.

The weather is quite warm, with temperatures below freezing only on the Rocky mountain slope.

No heavy rains occurred during the past twenty-four hours.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Just as the clock struck 12 last night, away went something about the engine that runs the Tribune press, that blew every ounce of steam out of the boiler, slightly scalding "Shorty," the colored engineer. After a little excitement order was restored, and the electric motor was attached to the press, but that machine failed to have power sufficient to pull the Tribune's great press, and then we were—but, it takes more than these little troubles to knock out the Tribune. Off came the forms, away they went to Barnes Bros. printing establishment, and here we are, right side up, with care.

Not only that, but, just cast your eye over each page and note not only the latest news, but observe that the Tribune has given the public information and an idea of the great Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition.

Tennessee is our sister State, and if there is another State in the Union that should take more interest in the Centennial Exposition than North Carolina, we would like to be informed.

This is another enterprise the Tribune can freely boast of.

The Tribune is always right to the front.

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. M. Leach is in the city.

Senator W. Lee Person has returned to Tarboro.

Mr. E. Henderson, of Greensboro, is at the Park.

H. A. Page, of Aberdeen, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Geo. C. McGilvray has returned from Richmond.

Hon. C. A. Cook spent Saturday morning in the city.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson is spending Sunday with his family.

Miss Webster, of Evanston, Ill., is visiting Miss Nellie Grimes.

Mrs. E. H. Baker, of Lewisburg, is visiting relatives in the city.

Sheriff S. M. Jones, of Moore county, spent yesterday in the city.

Collector Simmons left for the Eastern part of the State yesterday.

Mr. Albert Kramer, one of Durham's well known citizens, is in the city.

President Alderman and Prof. Cobb, of the University, are in the city.

Mr. Richard J. Biggs, of Wake Forest, is spending Sunday in the city.

Chief Justice Faircloth went to Goldsboro yesterday to spend Sunday.

Mrs. Annie H. McP. Baldwin, of Alpena, Mich., is on a visit to relatives in the city.

Mr. R. L. Vernon, traveling passenger agent for the Southern Railway, is in the city.

Mrs. Harris, of Franklinton, is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. R. D. Johnson.

Dr. W. P. Swett, of Southern Pines, was one of Raleigh's guests yesterday and last night.

Miss Hillard, of Norfolk, who has been visiting Mrs. Kenan, returned home yesterday.

Mr. H. D. Blake, representing the Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizing Company, arrived here yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Wissner and wife, of Chicago, who have been visiting in the city, left for their home yesterday.

Dr. Blacknall is making considerable improvement s upon his residence, corner Hillsboro and McDowell streets.

Mr. J. B. Mosely, who has been working at Petersburg, Va., for the past four months, has returned to Raleigh to live.

Mr. E. McNish, a member of the board of directors of the Charlotte Pet Stock and Poultry Association, is in the city.

Mr. J. F. Edwards, of the firm of Edwards & Winston, hardware merchants of Oxford, is here on a visit to his mother and relatives.

Col. W. H. Martin went to Washington yesterday to file his application for collector of internal revenue for the Eastern district of North Carolina.

Supt. John R. Smith, has returned from a visit to the Anson county farms. Next week he goes to the farm in Halifax county to inspect that place.

Miss Nannie Kelly, of the senior class at the Baptist Female Seminary, who has been visiting at Mr. Otho Wilson's home, returned to Oxford yesterday. Miss Wilson went with her.

Representative Chapin and wife passed through the city yesterday on their way to Harnett county. They have been to Washington, but Mr. Chapin says he sought no office while in Washington.

Mr. H. E. King, late clerk of the State Senate, arrived in the city yesterday from Washington and is quite sick at his room at No. 603 Hillsboro street. However, he was reported much better last night.

Mr. A. L. Moore, who has been quite unwell the past several weeks, was on the streets again yesterday for the first time since his illness. He was for several weeks prior to his illness a member of the clerical force in the Register of Deeds office.

Among the guests at the Park are: Messrs. H. G. Griffin, Cary; P. C. Henry, Neuse; J. F. Smith, Chattanooga; F. L. Cleveland, Erie, Pa.; G. H. Makepeace, Sanford; J. F. Weidman, Easton, Pa., and Miss Nesmith, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seibs, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Farlee, of New York, spent yesterday in the city the guests of Mr. R. G. S. McNeill, of Neillhurst. They were given a special dinner at the Park and driven over the city. They left yesterday afternoon for Neillhurst.

If you wish any ice cream for today's dinner just send to Dughi's or telephone 123 or 124. *

Local News.

Twenty-four persons stood the civil service examination yesterday in the Federal Court.

There will be a regular meeting of Wm. G. Hill Lodge No. 218 A. F. and A. M. tomorrow (Monday) night at 7:30 o'clock.

Go to Henry T. Hicks' drug-store and have your seats marked off for the concert next Tuesday evening, 23d, for the benefit of Central M. E. church.

The politicians now agree that ex-Senator J. M. Mewborne will get the position of commissioner of agriculture when the board meets Tuesday.

The regular services will be held in Central Methodist church to-day. The pastor will talk in the morning about "The School" or Education. Public kindly invited.

There will be a meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. Monday afternoon, March 22d, at the new headquarters, over J. M. Broughton's office on Martin street. Members will please meet promptly at 4 o'clock.

Ther will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Industrial Association tomorrow night at the Outlook office. The order for the meeting is signed by Thomas Donaldson as president and Rev. R. H. W. Leak as secretary.

Let everybody bear in mind that the very best talent in Raleigh and Durham will combine to charm you, entertain you and make you laugh at the concert to be given in Metropolitan Hall next Tuesday evening, March 23. You are kindly invited to be present. Tickets for sale at Henry T. Hicks' drug store. Prices 25 and 35 cents.

Col. Charles Parks, the clever representative of the Atlanta Journal, is in the city. He has just returned from the Yazoo district of Mississippi and reports that the Mississippi River at Greenville had risen within five feet of the danger line, 43 feet, and was still rapidly rising. The inhabitants of Greenville are thoroughly frightened. Col. Parks is always a welcome visitor to Raleigh.

Work will begin tomorrow on the new fence around the base ball park. By next Saturday many improvements will be made in the grounds. The first game will be on April 3 between the University and Wake Forest College.

Much comment has been made on the fact that no directors have been appointed or elected for the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Morganton. The Democrats, together with many Republicans and Populists, seem to think the institution is to remain in the hands of the present Democratic board. A gentleman who certainly knows, said yesterday that it was true that no directors were elected by the Legislature, but the Governor will appoint three directors in the place of the three whose terms will soon expire and these three, with the three elected by the General Assembly two years ago, will leave the Democrats only three of the nine directors.

"PAT'S REVENGE."

Or How He Got Even With a Troublesome Parrot.

A funny incident is told about "Pat," the riding monkey with Prof. Gentry's dog and pony show, which is to appear on Hargett and Person streets Wednesday and Thursday night, March 24th and 25th.

"Pat" has one corner of the car for his exclusive use, and as he is very nervous, he has no trouble in keeping it to himself. Up to about four weeks ago, he was made miserable by a parrot, which formerly lived in the roof of the car. When the Professor was training the monkey to perform somersaults, which he so adroitly does now, every spare moment during the day he devoted to "Pat's" education. He would say, "somersault, Pat." The parrot soon learned to say it as well, and when everything was quiet in the car the parrot would loudly screech, "somersault, Pat," and, as he had been thoroughly trained to the word of command, there was only one thing for him to do, and that was to turn a somersault. The parrot repeated the performance innumerable times a day. At last one day, the parrot strolled too near to the monkey, who feigned sleep until the parrot got up close to him, when he quietly reached out, grabbed him by the head, pulled out all of his feathers, shook him to death, and then threw him out of the window, and then threw him out of the window, and then sat down in the corner with a serene smile on his face. Since that day his life has been more nearly like that which an ideal monkey's life should be.

"OLD TIMES DOWN SOUTH."

That Will be Polk Miller's Theme at Metropolitan Hall.

The coming of the inimitable Polk Miller to this city on April 15th, will be quite an event for the fun-loving as well as the intellectually inclined elements of Raleigh.

As has been heretofore announced, he will come in the interest of the infant-class department of Tabernacle Baptist Sunday-school.

The people here are not unfamiliar with the charms of Mr. Miller as an entertainer, and there is little doubt that he will be greeted by a large audience.

Mr. Miller's subject will be "Old Times Down South."

Seats for this rare event will cost only 50 cents, general admission, and there will be no extra charge for reserved seats.

Funeral Services.

The funeral service over the remains of the late Mr. W. G. Burkhead occurred at the Edenton-Street Methodist church yesterday morning. Dr. W. C. Norman conducted the service; Prof. Bryan presided at the organ.

The church choir sang a beautiful and touching anthem, "One sweetly solemn thought," after which Dr. Norman read the scripture lesson. "Asleep in Jesus" was the next hymn. After a fervent and touching prayer, "Nearer my God to Thee," was sung. Dr. Norman then made a few comforting and appropriate remarks. A beautiful and sweet duet, "The Christians good night," was sung by Misses Merrimon and Young. While the body was being carried from the church, the choir sung "Gathering home."

The pall-bearers were J. A. Jones, N. B. Broughton, C. H. Belvin, M. T. Norris, J. A. Briggs, B. R. Lacy, W. W. Wilson and Walter Clark.

The interment took place at Oakwood Cemetery, with Masonic honors.

IMPORTANT TO THE CITY

RALEIGH MUST BE REPRESENTED AT THE EXPOSITION.

Chamber of Commerce Preparing to Advertise the City at Nashville—Only Five Weeks Before the Exposition Opens.

Raleigh must be advertised at the Nashville Centennial Exposition. It will never do for the capital city of North Carolina not to be represented at this great exposition. The exposition will open on May 1, and will remain open for six months. The Chamber of Commerce has realized the importance of the matter and the brief time for action and have authorized the executive committee to take the matter in hand and make some plan for a suitable advertisement of Raleigh. This committee is now considering the matter. The Seaboard Air Line will build a mammoth passenger car. This beautiful car will remain on the grounds during the exposition. It will be used as an office for the company and will also contain an office and desk for each city on the line of the S. A. L., whose officials or Chamber of Commerce make arrangements for this representation. The company offers to give Raleigh a space six by twelve feet on the inside of the car and the same size space on the outside between the car windows, on which any advertisement of Raleigh which the city desires will be painted. In addition to this, free transportation to and from the exposition will be furnished ten persons—all for a sum which is considered very reasonable. Of course it will require an additional amount to prepare literature, stating the advantages of Raleigh and of the surrounding country, for distribution on the grounds. This is an opportunity to advertise the city which the Chamber of Commerce is anxious to take advantage of.

Prof. Gentry's Dogs and Ponies.

Prof. Gentry and his famous company of educated dogs and ponies, some one hundred in number, who, it is said, surpass anything ever seen in this line will exhibit under their own water-proof tent on Hargett and Person streets Wednesday and Thursday nights, March 24 and 25.

Matinee Thursday at 3 p. m.

The news of the coming of this exhibition will, no doubt, he hailed with delight by everyone who has either heard of or has had the privilege of witnessing this wonderful exhibition of animal intelligence. The show is sure to receive the best of patronage in this city, as the prices of admission are decidedly reasonable, being—children, 10 cents; adults, 20 cents.

A Real Novelty.

A novelty of any description is thoroughly appreciated, but more especially so in the amusement line, of which there are few. The one that enjoys the distinction of possessing really more novelty and interesting features is Prof. Gentry's famous dog and pony show, which exhibits in this city under a tent on Hargett and Person streets Wednesday and Thursday nights, March 24 and 25.

Matinee Thursday 3 p. m.

The entire performance is given by one hundred superb dogs and ponies, all of whom are famous for their beauty and intelligence. They have been educated to a wonderful degree of intelligence by Prof. Gentry, who is known everywhere as a most successful trainer of animals. The prices of admission are decidedly reasonable, being children 10 cents and adults 20 cents.

A World Wide Circle.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a union meeting will be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Metropolitan hall, to which ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited. Mr. F. P. Turner, State Secretary, will speak, and the music will be rendered by a double male quartet consisting of June Smith, A. C. Mitchell, first tenors; W. J. Young, Jr., W. H. Overton, second tenors; J. W. Cooper, Furman Betts, first bass; F. K. Bruner, J. W. Cheek, second bass.

Contract for Banquets.

Dughi, the well-known caterer, played in fine luck yesterday. He signed contracts with both the Pi Sigma and Gimghoal Fraternities, of Chapel Hill, to serve their banquets during the commencement week in June. The banquets will be served on Tuesday and Thursday during commencement week, respectively.

"The Making of a Man."

On Tuesday night next, at the Baptist Tabernacle, Rev. R. E. Peels, of South Carolina, will lecture before the Young People's Union on "The Making of a Man." The lecture is full of richest humor and sound reasoning, and all who attend may expect a feast. No charge of admission. Public cordially invited.

At Home Again.

Mr. Charles H. Mebane, North Carolina's efficient superintendent of public instruction, returned yesterday afternoon from a visit to his mother in Guilford county. He reports her very much improved in health. Mrs. Mebane and children did not return with Mr. Mebane; but will spend some time the guests of relatives.

The Mississippi Cyclone.

Jackson, Miss., March 20.—Additional particulars of yesterday's storm show it to have been general all over the south half of Mississippi. At Utica, in this county, C. W. Hill was killed and his wife badly injured. At Martin, forty miles southwest of here, a negro was lifted clear off the ground and blown 300 yards into a tree-top, and had several bones broken. Two of the best farm residences in Rankin, twenty miles southeast of here, were destroyed, and the families injured. Ginhouses, barns, etc., are down in every direction, and an immense amount of timber has been destroyed.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Spring Time.

We show for the first time our new straw hats for men and boys. See our North show window, Fayetteville street.
New Styles Just Come.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Spring Time.

Manhattan Company's new styles men's negligee shirts. See our South window, Fayetteville street.
New Styles Just Come.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

ROBBING THE GRAVES.

Thieves in Oakwood Cemetery—A Young Man Caught in the Act.

Flower thieves have been unusually troublesome at Oakwood cemetery recently. During the past week several lots have been invaded and flowers carried away. On Thursday some one stole some flowers from Mr. Stronach's lot; on Friday from Mr. Chas. Johnson's, and yesterday a thief trespassed on the lots of Mr. Raney and Mr. Vass. However, some men who were working in the cemetery, saw this thief and stopped him as he was leaving the cemetery. He denied having any flowers, but one of the men saw him take them; so they searched him and found nearly twenty of the prettiest flowers on the grounds under his coat. This young white man was then carried to Superintendent A. B. Forest. He begged Mr. Forest not to report the matter, but Mr. Forest thought it his duty to inform the Cemetery Association, and they have decided to prosecute this young man, since it is necessary to make an example of some one. The case will come up tomorrow. This young man gave Mr. Forest an assumed name, but the officers know who he is. It is supposed that he was stealing these flowers to give his girl, robbing the dead for the living. The Cemetery Association now has a detective and every theft committed will be thoroughly investigated and the offender punished to the full extent of the law.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Spring Time.

New Dress Goods.

All the prevailing styles in open-work fabrics, Grenadines, Grenadine Sable, Hammock Cloths, Quadrilles and fancy Grenadines. All the new high colors in linings in Silks, Satins, Batistes,&c., &c. Never such an array of summer dress materials and never such high-class stuffs at such low prices.

Come and see them. Dress Goods displays made every day, well worth oyur attention.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Our spring stock is arriving. Call and look over the pretty dress goods, furnishings, etc. Large lot white goods,
WOOLLCOTT & SON.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
Spring Time.
New Style Ladies' Shirt Waists.
See our window, Fayetteville street.
New Styles Just Come.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Bananas 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen at Dughi's *

Seedless oranges at Dughi's *

Extra good breakfast strips, 9 cents; 10-lb bucket lard for 65 cents. Full assortment of groceries will be found at our popular price department store.
WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Mr. Wm. Woollcott, of the firm of Woollcott & Son, returned from New York city yesterday. He bought a large and varied stock of dress goods, millinery, etc. You can go there next week and see all the new goods.

Attention is called to the advertisement which appears in another column of the enterprising and up-to-date clothiers, Messrs. Whiting Brothers.

—THE—

Success of the Times!

Our Tailoring Department. New Styles, New Patterns, Lowest Prices.

Whiting Bros

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15

A young man who is a stranger in town, wishes board in a private family. Call or address M. B. C., Tribune office.

WANTED—A two-thirder. Apply to Tribune Office.

WANTED to sell a high grade Niagara bicycle; never been ridden. Liberal terms. Apply at this office.

FRANK HERMANN,

ARTISTIC TAILOR,

No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

Cutting, Making Suits to Order. Suits from $20 to $40.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.

Suits from $20 to $40, Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

The Weathers that

KEEPS STALL 5

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out for Weathers

When you want meat.

THEY HAVE COME!

Your patterns are here. No more paying from 25c. to 35c. for your patterns. You only pay 10c. for any pattern you want. Just one price—10c. for any and all. They are the most simple and best fitting patterns made. They are the cheapest too. Whenever you buy a dress of us amounting to $2 or over, we give you any pattern you want free.

Those ladies who have seen our new spring goods are kind enough to say that we have much the prettiest selections that they have seen. We think we have some of the prettiest spring goods we ever saw. We notice it is a case of "love at first sight" with a good many of the ladies. So far as the money part is concerned, it's an acknowledged fact that, quality considered, we are always below the market prices, and that is a fact worth remembering. Our spring opening of

MILLINERY

will occur next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, Thursday and Thursday night. We cordially invite the ladies to come. We will try to make it pleasant for you, and show you something to please you, too.

Just to liven up your Monday's shopping, from 10 to 11 o'clock we will sell 100 Lawn dress patterns of 10 yards each at 20c. for the price. Only one to a buyer—10 to 11 o'clock Monday only.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

...AT THE...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,

SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other Seasonable Goods.

The Yarboro House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.